ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

For the Fiscal Year Ending

June 30, 1951

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington : 1952

L. C. Card 6-6273

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON ; 1952

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. - Price $1.75 (cloth cover)

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Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power to "invest, reinvest, or retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library."

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of $5,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

Members of the Board November 15, 1951:

JOHN W. SNYDER, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman.
Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.
LUTHER HARRIS EVANS, Librarian of Congress, secretary.
ADOLPH C. MILLER, ESQ. [*Term expires March 9, 1953.*]
MRS. EUGENE MEYER. [*Term expires March 9, 1955.*]

Form of Gift or Bequest to the Library of Congress

Of material:

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

Of money for immediate application:

(a) *General Gift*—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

(b) *Specific Gift*—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [*describe specific purpose]."

*Gifts or bequests may be contributed for any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress by indicating the purpose in the wording of the form of the gift or bequest.

Example: Gift or Bequest to the Library Program for the Blind—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library Program for the Blind."

Of endowments of money, securities or other property:

"To the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to be administered for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.—*Title 2, Section 161, of the U. S. Code provides: "Gifts or bequests or devises to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes, including all taxes levied by the District of Columbia."*

Officers of the Library of Congress

July 1, 1950–November 15, 1951

Luther Harris Evans, *Librarian of Congress*
Herbert Putnam, *Librarian of Congress Emeritus*

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN
Alva B. Walker, Administrative Secretary
Marlene D. Wright, Special Assistant

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
VERNER W. CLAPP, Chief Assistant Librarian
DAN M. LACY, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian (from October 20, 1950; on leave from September 16, 1951)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
DAVID CHAMBERS MEARNS, Assistant Librarian (until May 27, 1951)
SOLON J. BUCK, Assistant Librarian (from May 28, 1951)

Exhibits Office:
Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer

Information Office:
Milton M. Plumb, Jr., Information Officer (until May 11, 1951)
Helen Anne Hilker, Assistant Information Officer (until August 10, 1951)

Information and Publications Office:
Elizabeth E. Hamer, Information and Publications Officer (from August 1, 1951)
Mary B. McMahon, Assistant Information Officer (from September 17, 1951)

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

BURTON W. ADKINSON, Director
Robert C. Gooch, Assistant Director

Motion Picture Collection: James H. Culver, Custodian

Aeronautics Division:
Arthur G. Renstrom, Acting Chief (until July 2, 1951) Assistant Chief (from July 3, 1951)
John F. Stearns, Chief (from July 3, 1951)

Air Information Division:
J. Robert Fluker, Chief (until January 2, 1951)
George A. Pughe, Jr., Chief (from February 19, 1951)

Air Research Division: William T. Walsh, Jr., Chief

Air Studies Division: John F. Stearns, Chief (until May 1, 1951, when division was abolished)

Division for the Blind:
George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief (until February 18, 1951)
Donald G. Patterson, Chief (from February 19, 1951)
Lawrence W. Gunther, Assistant Chief (from March 5, 1951)

European Affairs Division: Harry J. Krould, Chief

General Reference and Bibliography Division:
Donald G. Patterson, Chief (until February 18, 1951)
Lucile M. Morsch, Chief (from April 30, 1951)
Henry J. Dubester, Assistant Chief
Census Library Project: Phyllis G. Carter, Chief (from January 15, 1951)
Slavic Room: John T. Dorosh, Curator
Thomas Jefferson Library Catalog Project: E. Millicent Sowerby, Bibliographer
United States Quarterly Book Review: Joseph P. Blickensderfer, Editor

Hispanic Foundation:
Lewis Hanke, Director (until July 13, 1951)
Francisco Aguilera, Assistant Director and Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies;* Acting Director (from July 14, 1951)

Loan Division:
Elsie Rackstraw, Chief (until September 30, 1950)
Legare Obear, Chief (from October 9, 1950)
Harold O. Thomen, Assistant Chief
Library Station at the Capitol: Harold S. Lincoln, Custodian

Manuscripts Division:
Solon J. Buck, Chief (until May 27, 1951)
David C. Mearns, Chief, and Assistant Librarian for the American Collections (from May 28, 1951)
Arthur E. Young, Assistant Chief (until October 31, 1950)

Map Division:
Arch C. Gerlach, Chief (from July 3, 1950)
Walter W. Ristow, Assistant Chief

Music Division:
Harold Spivacke, Chief
Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief
Folklore Section: Duncan Emrich, Chief
Collection of Stradivari String Instruments: Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, Honorary Curator
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for the Advancement of Music: Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Member, Advisory Committee
Recording Laboratory: George E. Steele, Chief Engineer

Orientalia Division:
Arthur W. Hummel, Chief
Chinese Section: Arthur W. Hummel, Chief
Hebraic Section: Lawrence Marwick, Chief
Japanese Section: Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Chief
Near East Section: Robert F. Ogden, Chief
South Asia Section: Chief [Vacant]

Prints and Photographs Division:
Paul Vanderbilt, Chief (until December 31, 1950)
Alice Lee Parker, Assistant Chief (until December 31, 1950) Acting Chief (from January 1, 1951) and Curator of Fine Prints
Photograph Collection: Hirst D. Milhollen, Curator

Rare Books Division:
Frederick R. Goff, Chief
Vincent L. Eaton, Assistant Chief
Microfilm Reading Room:
Faustine Dennis, Curator (until August 31, 1950)
John P. Melvin, Curator (from June 1, 1951)

Science Division:
Raymund L. Zwemer, Chief
Navy Research Section:
W. Kenneth Lowry, Chief (until July 9, 1950)
Dwight E. Gray, Chief (from November 1, 1950)
Robert S. Bray, Assistant Chief

Serials Division:
Archibald Beatty Evans, Chief (until September 30, 1950)
Clyde S. Edwards, Acting Chief (from October 1, 1950, until December 27, 1950) Chief (from December 28, 1950)

Slavic Division: Sergius Yakobson, Chief (from January 15, 1951)

Stack and Reader Division:
Willard Webb, Chief
Alpheus Walter, Assistant Chief (until May 21, 1951)
Gordon Patterson, Assistant Chief (from July 23, 1951)

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Rare Books: Lawrence C. Wroth
Arabic Manuscripts: Aziz S. Atiya (January 6–April 5, 1951)
Bibliographic and Cataloging Policy: Seymour Lubetzky (from January 11, 1951)
Biology: Raymund L. Zwemer
Bulgarian Collection: Marin Pundeff (April 1–June 11, 1951)
Committee to Select Prints for Purchase under the Pennell Fund: Alice Lee Parker, John Taylor Arms, Stow Wengenroth
Hispanic-Latin-American Exchange Program: Barbara Baer de Gomez (March 26–30, 1951)
History of International Intellectual Relations: Waldo Gifford Leland
Iconography: Paul Vanderbilt (from January 1, 1951)
Inter-American Library Development in the Library: Charles Francis Gosnell (1951)
International Aspects of Far Eastern Problems: Lau-King Quan (April 30–July 31, October 19–November 1, 1951)
Library's Collections in British Local History: F. G. B. Hutchings (September 2–31, 1951)
Luso-Brazilian Studies: Alexander Marchant (June 12–15, 1951)
Manuscripts: Solon J. Buck (from May 28, 1951)
Near East Studies and Turkish Literature: John Kingsley Birge
Philosophy: David Baumgardt
Poetry in English: Conrad Potter Aiken (from September 14, 1950)
Scientific Literature in the Slavic Languages: Richard Truscoe (June 1–November 30, 1951)
Slavic History: Sergius Yakobson
Snow, Ice, and Permafrost: Donald Yerg (February 20–December 19, 1951)
Spanish-English, English-Spanish Glossary of Road-Building Terms: Francisco C. Banda (August 18, 1950–October 13, 1951)
Steele-Clovis Fund in the Library of Congress: Frances Densmore
Yugoslav Collection: Bogumil Vosnjak (May 15–June 30, 1951)

FOREIGN CONSULTANTS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Germany:
Social Sciences: Max Horkheimer, Frankfurt am Main
Political Science and Economics: A. R. L. Gurland, Berlin
Education: Hans Wenke, Tübingen
Austria:
Economics: Franz Heissenberger, Vienna
Social Sciences: Ferdinand Westphalen, Vienna

HONORARY CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

American Historiography: St. George Leakin Sioussat
Canadiana: Nathan Van Patten
Care of Manuscripts and Parchments: George Leslie Stout
Development of the Orientalia Collections: Walter T. Swingle
French Literature: Alexis St.-Léger Léger
Geography: Lawrence Martin
Haitian Bibliography: Max Bissainthe
Hispanic Literature: David Rubio
Hispanic Studies: Lewis Hanke
History of Canon Law and Roman Law: Stephan George Kuttner
Japanese Law: William Joseph Sebald
Modern Civil Law: Charles S. Lobingier
Music: Msgr. Higinio Anglés
Paleography: Elias Avery Lowe
Philately: James Waldo Fawcett
Planning of the Collections: Harry Miller Lydenberg
Scientific Documentation: Mortimer Taube
Typography and Design: Warren W. Ferris
Wartime Communications: Harold D. Lasswell

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Francis X. Dwyer, Assistant Law Librarian
American and British Law Section: William H. Crouch, Chief
Foreign Law Section: Vladimir Gsovski, Chief
Latin American Law Section: Helen L. Clagett, Chief

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Wilfred G. Gilbert, Assistant Director
Merlin H. Nipe, Deputy Assistant Director
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Congressional Reading Room: Clifford Wilson, Chief
Economics Section: Charles A. Welsh, Chief
Foreign Affairs Section: Francis R. Valeo, Chief
Government Section: W. Brooke Graves, Acting Chief
History and General Research Section: Merlin H. Nipe, Chief
Library Services Section: Frank J. Bertalan, Chief

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

FREDERICK H. WAGMAN, Director
John W. Cronin, Assistant Director for Acquisitions (until October 19, 1950) Assistant Director (from October 20, 1950)
Dan M. Lacy, Assistant Director for Cataloging (until October 19, 1950)
Lester K. Born, Special Assistant on the Microfilm Program
John L. Nolan, Selection Officer and Editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*
Jean Metz, Assistant Selection Officer
Janice B. Harrington, Assistant Editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*
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George E. Smith, Chief
Harriet Woodring, Assistant Chief
Card Division:
Edward A. Finlayson, Chief
Francis H. Henshaw, Assistant Chief (until April 16, 1951)
Alpheus Walter, Assistant Chief (from May 21, 1951)
Catalog Maintenance Division:
Seymour Lubetzky, Chief (until January 10, 1951)
C. Sumner Spalding, Assistant Chief (until February 18, 1951) Chief (from February 19, 1951)
C. Dake Gull, Deputy Chief (from February 19, 1951)
Descriptive Cataloging Division:
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Richard S. Angell, Chief (from April 30, 1951)
Jane C. Hall, Assistant Chief (from August 8, 1951)
Exchange and Gift Division:
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Alton H. Keller, Chief (from April 9, 1951)
Jennings Wood, Assistant Chief
Order Division:
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Lewis C. Coffin, Chief (from April 9, 1951)
William H. Kurth, Assistant Chief

Subject Cataloging Division:
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Leo E. LaMontagne, Deputy Chief
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George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief (from February 19, 1951)
C. Dake Gull, Deputy Chief (until February 18, 1951)

FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

American History: Donald H. Mugridge
American Negro Studies: E. Franklin Frazier
Archival Science: Oliver W. Holmes
Brazilian and Portuguese Studies: Robert C. Smith
Chemistry: Byron A. Soule
Documentation of International Organizations: Waldo Chamberlin
Education: Willard O. Mischoff
English Bibliography: Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.
European Labor Problems: Otto Neuburger
Fine Arts: Huntington Cairns, Macgill James, Charles Seymour, and John Walker
Folklore: Benjamin A. Botkin
Geology: William E. Powers
Germanic Literature: Thomas Mann
Islamic Archaeology and Near Eastern History: Myron B. Smith
Latin American Economics: Miron Burgin
Library Science: Jerrold Orne
Map Collection: Floyd E. Masten
Military Science: Edward Mead Earle
Modern English Letters: W. Somerset Maugham
Modern European History: Richard H. Heindel
Population: Edward P. Hutchinson
Science: Morris C. Leikind
Slavic Languages and Literatures: Francis J. Whitfield
Studies of the Literature of German Fascism: Douwe Stuurman
Technology: Manuel Sanchez

FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN AMERICAN LETTERS

Léonie Adams, Conrad Aiken, Wystan Hugh Auden, Louise Bogan, Katherine Garrison Chapin, Thomas Stearns Eliot, Paul Green, Robert Lowell, Archibald MacLeish, Samuel Eliot Morison, Katherine Anne Porter, John Crowe Ransom, Karl Shapiro, Allen Tate, Willard Thorp, Robert Penn Warren, Thornton Wilder, and William Carlos Williams

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SAM BASS WARNER, Register of Copyrights (until May 28, 1951)
ARTHUR FISHER, Associate Register (until May 28, 1951) Acting Register (from May 29 until September 11, 1951) Register of Copyrights (from September 12, 1951)
William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register
Cataloging Division:
Richard S. Angell, Chief (until April 29, 1951)
Joseph W. Rogers, Chief (from April 30, 1951)
Examining Division: Abraham L. Kaminstein, Chief
Reference Division: Simon Lasica, Acting Chief
Service Division: Luther H. Mumford, Chief

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

JOHN C. L. ANDREASSEN, Director
Julius Davidson, Assistant Director (until March 11, 1951)
William W. Rossiter, Acting Assistant Director (from March 12 to April 23, 1951) Assistant Director (from April 24, 1951)
George A. Pughe, Jr., Management Officer (until February 18, 1951)
Edythe W. First, Management Officer (from March 19, 1951)
Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections
Accounts Office:
Kenneth N. Ryan, Accounting Officer
Mary E. Kilroy, Assistant Accounting Officer
Buildings and Grounds Division:
Merton J. Foley, Chief
Irvin E. Boniface, Assistant Chief (from July 24, 1950)
Disbursing Office:
William W. Rossiter, Disbursing Officer (until November 10, 1950)
James A. Severn, Jr., Assistant Disbursing Officer (until November 10, 1950) Disbursing Officer (from November 11, 1950)
William B. P. Lumsden, Assistant Disbursing Officer (from March 26, 1951)
Guard Division:
Joseph E. Mullaney, Captain of the Guard
Personnel Division:
Jacob H. Mason, Director of Personnel
Photoduplication Service:
Donald C. Holmes, Chief

Secretary's Office:
Mildred C. Portner, Secretary of the Library
Lawrence W. Gunther, Assistant Secretary (until March 5, 1951)
Ida F. Wilson, Assistant Secretary (from July 23, 1951)

Supply Office:
George W. Morgan, Supply Officer
Alphonso Williamson, Assistant Supply Officer

Tabulating Office:
John I. Meehan, Tabulating Officer
John W. Slack, Assistant Tabulating Officer

LIBRARY BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Harry Falk, Superintendent
Albert F. Cogswell, Foreman of Printing
Michael M. Burke, Foreman of Binding (until November 6, 1950)
James Walker, Foreman of Binding (from December 18, 1950)

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Report of the Librarian of Congress

The President of the Senate:
The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. The report consists of the material herewith presented and a supplement to this report published, for the convenience of the public, under the title *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions.* The four issues of the supplement covering the year ending June 30, 1951, are submitted herewith.

LUTHER HARRIS EVANS
Librarian of Congress

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
November 15, 1951

Report of the Librarian of Congress

For the Fiscal Year Ending on June 30, 1951

THE position of the United States as a world leader, however reluctantly assumed, is undeniable. Such a position imposes on the Government and the people of the Nation responsibilities we are not always equipped to discharge. We have been rather proud of our amateur status in international affairs, but this is a luxury we can no longer afford. Nor can we depend solely on the richness of our natural resources, technological know-how, and the supposed superiority of our arms. The Government and the people must have in addition information essential to the further development of the means of defense, an understanding of the history, problems, and aims of other nations, an appreciation of the strong points of our democracy, and a definition of our own objectives.

It is not the function of the Library of Congress to apply such information in the formulation of national policy, but as the principal library of the Federal Government it does have a central role to play. It must have available and often provide the materials from which such information may be obtained, information on which intelligent action can be based. Otherwise it will not fulfill its responsibilities to serve the Congress, other branches of the Government, and scholars, who, in this era of swift expansion of knowledge, especially in scientific fields, have come out of their laboratories and deal with problems basic not only to national but to human survival.

Unfortunately, during fiscal 1951 it was possible for the Library to do only a fraction of what should be done to acquire needed materials, to prepare bibliographical tools, and to supply adequate reference service in certain areas. Just as World War II revealed inherited weaknesses in the collections relating to Germany and Japan, the postwar unrest and finally the invasion of South Korea underlined deficiencies the Library had known to exist, particularly in its Slavic, Far East, and Southeast Asia collections.

It was recognized several years ago that, although the Library had the largest collections in the country pertaining to Russia, China, and Japan, they consisted too largely of historical and literary works. In the intervening years every effort has been made to reinforce the collections on government, economics, politics, law, science, and technology. The Japanese collection is now much better balanced, the Russian collection is strong in Russian publications of the last decade, and the Korean collection has been enlarged, but materials relating to the Slavic areas outside Russia are sparse, and the collections relating to Iraq and Iran, for example, are still poor.

To obtain adequate coverage of any field of knowledge or geographic area today is difficult. The output of the printing presses and of the near-print machines is so great that much greater resources than are now available are required to finance a comprehensive acquisitions program. A small, highly specialized research institution can solve some of the difficulties of mass by selection, but a large institution with responsibilities to a national government finds it hard to pick and choose from cur-

rent materials, for no one can say today what will be demanded tomorrow. It has often been said that a nation preparing for war prepares for the previous one, not the next one. In the interest of national security, we cannot indulge in such retrospective preparedness. Even in the field of books we must risk acquiring too much rather than too little.

The chief obstacle to building up the collections relating to the tension areas of the world is not so much the problem of mass or the lack of funds for the purchase of books, however, as the lack of enough area and language experts on the Library's staff. In many of the countries in the tension areas the book trade is unorganized, and there are no national bibliographies, sometimes no lists of current books at all. This makes it impossible to obtain all necessary materials through the usual acquisitions machinery. Much of the most valuable material for research is now published in journals and in even more ephemeral forms, which do not get into book-trade channels. And, finally, agreements for the exchange of publications, if they exist at all for these areas, require constant checking and implementation if they are to receive observance. Experts in the areas, knowing the languages, are needed to search out and compile want lists, to facilitate acquisition arrangements, and even, occasionally, to take field trips to establish and reestablish exchanges and to make purchases.

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, it became evident that the Library could not meet the increased demands even then being made on it by the military and other agencies concerned with national security without additional area specialists and special collections. I therefore requested a supplemental appropriation for expert staff and for the purchase of materials. Although the House Committee on Appropriations expressed "its appreciation of the importance of the Library materials and services from a military standpoint," it refused the appropriation and instructed me to "redirect personnel and funds to the fullest extent possible to these more urgent projects in furtherance of direct assistance in the current emergency." This I have done.

First of all, service to the general public was curtailed. The number of hours the reading rooms are kept open for full service has been reduced 18 percent, and only an abridged service is given during evening hours. In fact the Library is now open for full service fewer hours a week than has been the case since 1900. As reluctant as I was thus to deny our full facilities to the public at night and on week ends, it was one way we could release personnel for other work without delaying official research, which for the most part makes its needs known during the day.

We have cut corners in other ways. Almost 60 percent of the reference inquiries we received last year were answered with form letters referring the writers to other institutions. Cliché writers are fond of referring to books in libraries as "dust-laden tomes," but libraries do not, of course, let dust gather if they can help it. We, however, have had to lower our housekeeping standards and often, no doubt, our books are dusty. Many are also out of place, but much of the labor necessary to check the order of books on the shelves has been diverted to more pressing work. And finally we have almost entirely stopped purchasing older books that ought to be obtained to fill gaps in our collections.

As a result of these expedients, some funds were freed for the purchase of current materials on critical areas, and 10 positions were abolished to make possible the creation of 12 others vitally needed to provide area specialization. In this way a small Slavic Division, responsible for the U. S. S. R., other Slavic countries, and certain non-Slavic countries of Eastern Europe, was established, the Orientalia

Division was strengthened, especially by the addition of a specialist on Korea, and the European Affairs and Map Divisions were also given some help.

In addition to these staffing and organizational changes, insofar as possible our entire program was oriented toward meeting the needs of the defense agencies and those doing research for them. In acquiring materials the Library has concentrated on current publications that relate to critical areas throughout the world. By practically eliminating purchases of older works, it was possible to acquire an important collection of Korean materials and a body of Manchurian and Mongolian publications and to make arrangements to get a significant collection of Formosan materials and publications from several sources in the Middle East.

To know what we need, however, we must know what we have. Much of the time of the specialists on our staff was therefore spent in surveying our own holdings. There is so much that the country should obtain that duplicative buying must be avoided whenever possible; consequently, insofar as we could without extensive funds for travel or the personnel to undertake large-scale circularization of other libraries and research agencies, we also tried to find out what other institutions have.

The understanding of Congress, which gave us a modest sum to permit us to employ for short periods people who are expert in the tension areas, made it possible for us to supplement the efforts of our regular staff with the services of consultants. Welcome aid was also received from scholars who had grants under the Chinese Emergency Aid Program or who were brought to this country under the Exchange of Persons Program of the Department of State. Further assistance was received from the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Thus bolstered we were able to take inventory of our collections relating to the satellite, Far Eastern, and Southeast Asian countries.

Particular attention was given to newspapers and other periodicals, for the first contain up-to-date political, economic, and social information and the second, reports on scientific and technological developments. Weaknesses, both known and unknown, in these and other collections were spotlighted and, on the basis of definite recommendations from the area experts, we took what steps we could to fill the gaps.

Although we are well aware that our acquisitions program is far from ideal, we have, since World War II, succeeded in bringing into the Library quantities of recent materials to supplement many of our collections. On the Far East, for instance, the Library now has some 280,000 volumes in Chinese, 395,000 volumes and 375,000 unbound issues of periodicals in Japanese, 8,900 volumes and periodicals in Korean and other Oriental languages, and probably 25,000 volumes in the languages of South and Southeast Asia. These collections are not only the largest but the strongest in the country and the only extensive collections in the Government.

The Library, in fact, has acquired far more than it has been able to bring under adequate control. Arrearages in cataloging have mounted in spite of experimental short cuts taken, which include limited cataloging, a device worked out in cooperation with the American Library Association and approved by it in April 1951. (For the Library cannot go its own way in cataloging matters, of course, because of its obligations to libraries throughout the country in regard to the production of catalog cards.) These cataloging arrearages have made it necessary to find other means

of making known publications valuable for current research. This has been done chiefly through accession lists.

The parent of such lists is the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, which has been published for the last 4 years and to which 32 other libraries contribute entries. Progress was made during the year in obtaining support for the publication of similar lists on other tension areas. It is expected that it will be possible in fiscal 1952 to issue, with assistance from private sources, lists of East European and South Asian accessions.

Serial publications (*i. e.*, periodicals and other repetitive publications) present a special problem because they are by far the most numerous publications the Library receives, and they are also the type of publication most used in defense-related research. About two and a half million pieces come in each year, and our Serial Record Section is staffed to handle about a million less than that. In order to provide an accession list for these publications, as well as to make a beginning toward some eventual improvements in the listing of serials, a new monthly publication, *Serial Titles Newly Received*, was issued for the first time in the year under review.

Accession lists, though valuable, do not marshal the resources of the Library on a particular topic. To meet the needs of investigators dealing with the various critical areas, the Library has pooled the resources of a number of its divisions, bringing together area specialists from some and bibliographers from others, to produce several aids to the use of materials dealing with these areas. Among them were classed and annotated bibliographies on Korea and Indochina.

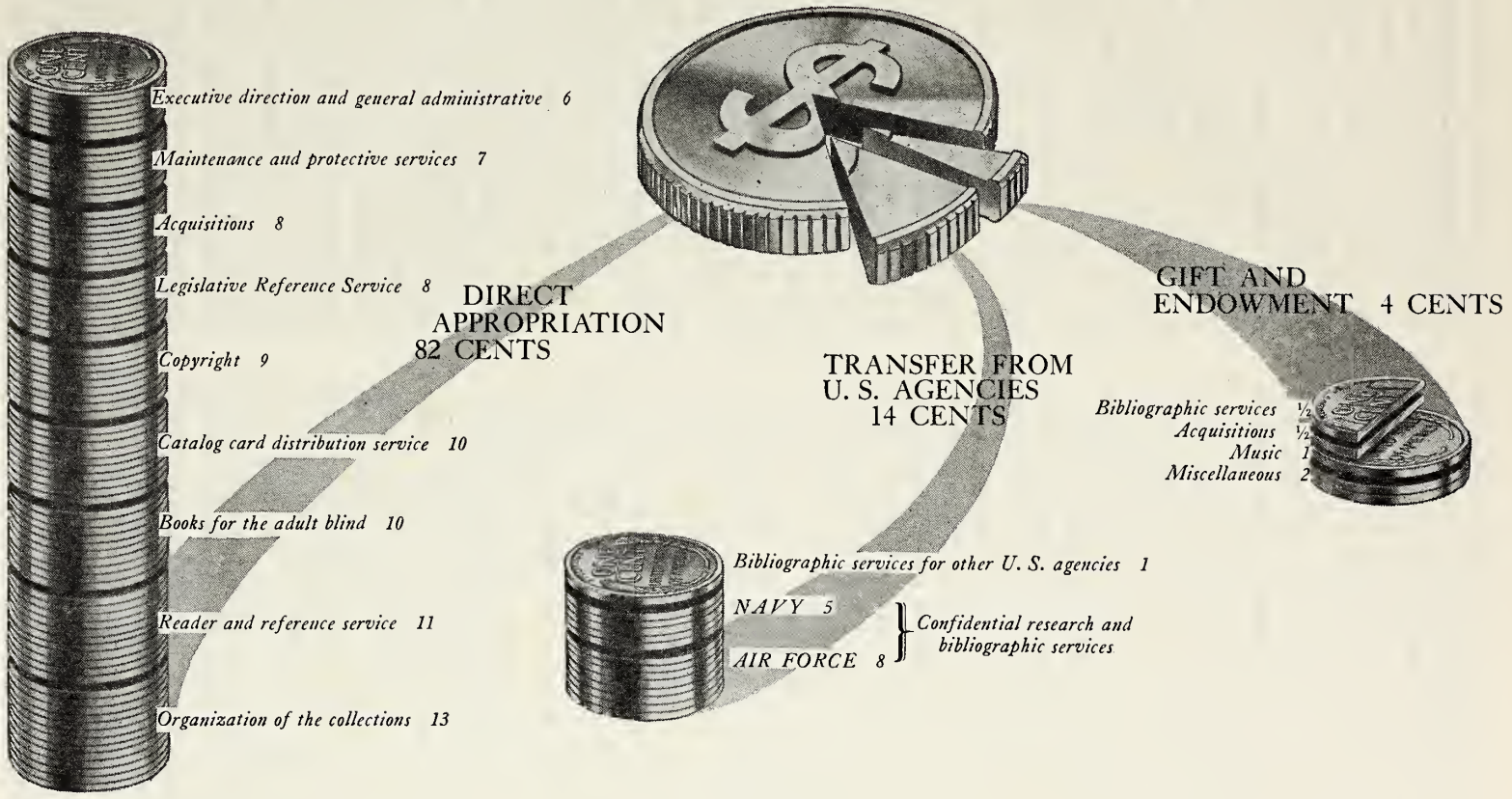
Subject rather than area specialization was called for in handling the Library's science program. The Science Division, created last year but without a Chief until the beginning of fiscal 1951, consisted of only three people. It was chiefly concerned with planning and supervising the half-million-dollar program of abstracting and distributing scientific and technological information under a contract with one of the departments of the Department of Defense. For other important work utilizing the Library's fine technical collections, several Federal agencies transferred funds to us.

The chart opposite shows where the Library dollar came from and how it was used during fiscal 1951. Fourteen cents of the dollar came from other Federal agencies that felt we could perform certain functions for them more economically than they themselves could perform them. Four cents of it came from gifts and endowments, which enabled us to carry on such cultural programs as the chamber-music concerts and various lecture series as well as numerous special studies. The rest, 82 cents of the dollar, came from appropriations for the Library.

These appropriations amounted to $8,550,000, about one-twenty-fifth of 1 percent of the total Federal appropriations for defense and related activities. This does not seem to me to be a high price for the services of a national library. Also, it should be kept in mind, two activities for which our appropriations are used, catalog card distribution and copyright registration, more than reimburse the Government for their cost. Copyright fees amounted to nearly $800,000 in fiscal 1951 and, in addition, materials received as deposits were valued at more than half a million dollars. The sale of catalog cards and technical publications netted nearly a million dollars, and this money also went to the Treasury.

A third of the Library dollar went for reference service to Congress, other Federal agencies, individuals and institutions doing research for the Government, private scholarship, and others; and that did not include copyright reference service or other

The Library Dollar: Source and Utilization



special services, such as those rendered the blind. This was a larger portion of our dollar than we could afford to spend on one function. The only way we could handle this high volume of reference service and give it in the fields in which it was needed was at the expense of other functions.

Although the Library must provide needed reference service if it is to meet its responsibilities, I cannot regard with complacency the steady erosion of our resources for such basic activities as cataloging and for such routine but just as essential operations as checking the arrangement of books on our shelves. With our present staff, the volumes on our 250 miles of shelves can be checked only once in 9 years. Meanwhile, books shelved out of place are for all practical purposes lost. In other words, we shall soon face a breakdown in our machinery unless we can redress the balance between basic and end-product activities.

Inseparable from the problem of getting needed information for those who seek the aid of the Library is the problem of how to get it to them rapidly and efficiently. Because this is a major interest of the American Documentation Institute, I continued to be active in this society, serving for a second year as its president. The ADI, organized in 1937 and composed of representatives of scholarly and scientific agencies, is concerned with the development of documentation in these fields. At its annual meeting, held in the Library in February 1951, special attention was paid to the application of technology to the duplication and transmission of research materials.

The Library itself, through the Navy Research Section, began experiments in the application of television to the remote searching of catalog cards and the transmission of documents. It also made some progress on the development of specifications for a universal microfacsimile reader that will handle both transparent and opaque materials. To meet the demand for copies of scientific and technical reports, which are often on loan and therefore unavailable to others, microcards of some 365 reports were made. These microcards were then laminated to the back of the technical-information catalog cards covering the same documents. Thus on one card were given the complete citation of the report together with an abstract of it, both in ordinary print, and the report itself in microform. Distributed on an experimental basis, these cards have been well received.

Another increasingly important kind of library material can soon be brought under uniform control as the result of work completed during the year. A code of rules for cataloging motion pictures and film strips, based on the experience of the Office of Education, the National Archives, and the Library, was approved by the American Library Association and members of film and audio-visual associations. Before the end of the calendar year, a half century after the Library began to supply catalog cards for printed materials, it will begin to print and distribute standard-size (7.5 x 12.5 mm.) cards covering films.

Films also received attention on another front. The cumulative catalog of copyright registrations of motion-picture films was completed during the year by the Copyright Office. Entitled *Motion Pictures, 1912–1939*, the catalog, which will be off the press in 1951, lists more than 50,000 motion pictures.

The first volume in the Library of Congress Series in American Civilization, *Revolution and Tradition in Modern American Art*, by Prof. John I. H. Baur of the Brooklyn Museum, was in press at the end of the fiscal year. The volume on *American Scholarship in Western Civilization*, by Profs. Merle Curti, Walter R. Agard, Louis Wirth, Renee Wellek, W. Stull Holt, and Arthur Murphy, was almost completed, and Prof. David Potter, of Yale, agreed to

write *Changing Political Institutions* for the series, which was made possible by a grant to the Library from the Rockefeller Foundation and which is published by the Harvard University Press.

The rich resources of the Library in manuscripts relating to the American scene were graphically illustrated in a document prepared by the National Historical Publications Commission and issued during the second half of the fiscal year. Entitled *A National Program for the Publication of the Papers of American Leaders*, it was in response to President Truman's request to the Commission, on which the Library is represented by the Assistant Librarian, for suggestions as to "what can be done—and should be done—to make available to our people the public and private writings of men whose contributions to our history are now inadequately represented by published works." The papers of 66 men and women were recommended for publication, and the depositories having the principal collections of them were given in the report. The Library was credited with having the main collections for 23 of the persons and important bodies of material for 9 more.

This display of the strength of our American manuscript collections was gratifying. The report made it clear that we have eminently satisfactory collections of the private papers of Government officials, but it also underlined the fact that our collections are weak in respect to the papers of writers, artists, scientists, businessmen, and industrialists. Obviously, we must bestir ourselves to fill these gaps.

At the end of the year plans were being made to announce the measures the Library decided to take to preserve America's two most famous manuscripts—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. A decade ago I asked the National Bureau of Standards to make tests and recommendations for the best scientific means of preserving these documents not only for this generation but for all those to come. War intervened and it was not until after these charters were returned from their wartime haven at Fort Knox that real progress could be made.

The scientists at the Bureau had to analyze the causes of deterioration and how to eliminate them, to devise enclosures that would be strong but would permit the documents to be seen, and to design safe and sufficient illumination. They recommended that the parchments be sealed in enclosures made of insulating glass—the thermopane manufactured by the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.—that the air, which contains oxygen and impurities harmful to parchment and ink, be expelled, and that humidified helium, an inert gas, in which molds and insects cannot live, be introduced into the enclosures. A feature of this method is the sealing of two leak-detector cells into the metal rim of each of the glass "sandwiches." These cells can be checked periodically so that if a leak should develop it could be detected at once. A trial sealing, using a facsimile, was satisfactory and the Library decided, with the concurrence of the Joint Committee on the Library, to have the original parchments treated, as recommended, early in fiscal 1952.

A new lighting system, devised by the National Bureau of Standards illumination technicians, was installed at the Shrine, which holds the Declaration and the Constitution. A yellow filter glass that cuts out approximately 98 percent of the harmful rays of light was installed in the Shrine itself; and spotlights containing the same filter now afford far better and safer light than has heretofore been available.

Much time and thought were also given to the protection of all the collections. The unsettled international situation made such planning not only prudent but inescapable.

This and other more difficult problems

faced by the Library were not of concern to the Library alone, and they cannot be solved by the Library alone. A number of areas for cooperation were discussed with members and committees of the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries during the year.

At the midwinter meeting of the Association of Research Libraries in February 1951, for example, proposals were made by the Library for the cooperative acquisition of nontrade publications, such as foreign official documents, noncopyrighted United States publications other than Federal and State documents, and publications of foreign academic and learned societies. This plan was spelled out for presentation at the July meeting. It provided for expansion of coverage under the Farmington Plan and the utilization of the facilities of the United States Book Exchange.

A similar cooperative approach is essential in developing a program for the acquisition of foreign newspapers and for the filming of research materials at home and abroad. Cooperative cataloging also needs to be expanded to cover far more foreign-language materials than it now does.

The Library of Congress will, of course, do its full share in all these matters, but the sheer quantity of the materials and the urgency of procuring them and of getting them under control make it unrealistic, even if it were desirable, for us to try to carry the entire responsibility. As the year closed, there was every evidence that the library community—dedicated to free inquiry, which can only be based on full access to complete collections—would rise to these problems as it has to others in the past.

External Relations

An important phase of the Library's and of my own activities during the year has been the field of external relations, especially in connection with the United Nations and its specialized agency, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. I continued to serve throughout the year on the Unesco Executive Board and attended the Sixth Session of the General Conference of Unesco.

Shortly before the fiscal year began, the Korean Republic south of the thirty-eighth parallel was invaded by the forces of the North Korean regime, and the United Nations declared that regime to be an aggressor and brought into action the armed security machinery provided for in the United Nations Charter. On July 21–22 the Executive Committee of the United States National Commission for Unesco held a meeting and passed a resolution calling upon Unesco to give strong support to the collective security measures taken by the United Nations and specifically recommending that the Executive Board of Unesco should meet at an early date in special session to decide upon the measures Unesco should take in giving this support. The Executive Committee was kind enough to ask me, as the member of the Executive Board from the United States, to participate in its deliberations. I made it clear that I could urge a meeting of the Board under the procedures established by the Constitution of Unesco, and I immediately carried out the Committee's suggestion by sending telegrams to the members of the Board urging that they call upon the chairman thereof to convoke such a special meeting. Since the required number of members responded favorably, the Board met on August 25 in a session that turned out to be a regular rather than a special session and lasted through September 2. The Board passed resolutions supporting United Nations action and adopted a program of its own for education about collective security, about Korea, and for relief and rehabilitation measures in Korea.

The next meeting of the Board was held in Paris, from November 1–10, inclusive, at which time the draft program for 1952 was examined and in general approved. Attention was also given to many financial, administrative, and other current operating matters.

The Board met again from January 13–27, 1951, and considered various program and budget questions, preparatory to their consideration by the General Conference, and also the usual harvest of routine matters. The final meeting of the Board for the year being reported on here was held in Paris just preceding the Sixth Session of the General Conference, that is, from June 7–16, and from time to time during the session of the Conference itself (June 18–July 11). I left the Conference at the end of the day on July 5 in order to be available for appropriations hearings in the Senate, and hence I did not attend the last few days of the Conference or the organization meeting of the new Board, which was held shortly after the end of the Conference itself.

In October and November 1950 Unesco's Committee of Experts on Copyright held a 2-week meeting in Washington, with the Library of Congress as host. I served as one of three United States experts, and when about midpoint of the meeting, I had to leave for the November session of the Executive Board, Mr. Arthur Fisher, Associate Register of Copyrights, acted as my alternate. The Copyright Office performed many services for the Committee, and many members of its staff were active in various phases of the work.

The next official gathering of copyright experts took place in connection with the Sixth Session of the General Conference, at which time they met as a subcommittee of the Program Commission. Copyright specialists from several countries made excellent progress in preparing the text of most of the articles of a draft convention on copyright, which its sponsors, not reticent to affirm their aspiration, already call "the universal convention." I served as one of two United States specialists at this meeting and had the services of Mr. Abraham L. Kaminstein of the Copyright Office as legal adviser.

Mr. Fisher and I continued active participation in the Copyright Panel of the United States National Commission for Unesco. The Panel held four meetings during the fiscal year and had a heavy responsibility for developing the position of the United States in Unesco copyright matters.

I also served throughout the year as a member of the United States National Commission for Unesco and was present by invitation at a number of meetings of its Executive and Program Committees.

Among other external-relations activities, I made a special trip to England for the purpose of participating in the centennial celebration on September 18–20, 1950, of the passage of the first act of Parliament in support of public libraries. Inside this country I made a great many speeches to library and other groups, some of which concerned the work of Unesco and the role of the United States in international intellectual and cultural matters.

The Library has also participated in other ways in promoting through Unesco objectives of common interest to this and other governments. During the year under review, for example, the Library completed arrangements for paying cooperating foreign booksellers in Unesco Book Coupons. Such payments have the immediate effect of increasing the dollar credits available to Unesco for the extension of its Book Coupon scheme. The ultimate effect is principally to enable more American books to be purchased by persons and institutions in soft-currency countries.

The Library has also worked with

Unesco in compiling world statistics of book production and in compiling a world directory of information services. In another area, the Library has participated in Unesco's efforts to improve the methods by which information contained in publications is brought to the attention of workers in the various fields of science and the humanities. I reported last year on the contract that the Library accepted from Unesco to prepare a survey of the problem in this field. The survey report (entitled *Bibliographical Services: Their Present State and Possibilities of Improvement*) was disseminated in English, French, and Spanish editions and became the basis for a series of comments and reports by national groups stimulated by Unesco for the purpose. These reports were considered at an International Conference on the Improvement of Bibliographic Services convened in Paris in November 1950, which was attended by Mr. Clapp in the role of expert. In order to advise the authors of the Unesco-Library of Congress survey, I had inaugurated sessions of a Bibliographic Seminar, and I have continued them from time to time to discuss and advise on Unesco's current program in Library and bibliographic affairs, as well as to deal with other bibliographical problems.

Several members of the staff have assisted from time to time on other projects of Unesco interest. Dr. Raymund L. Zwemer, shortly after his appointment as Chief of the Science Division, made an investigation on behalf of Unesco's plan for international centers of scientific research in fields where the cost of a center might be beyond the capacity, or where its usefulness might exceed the need, of a single country. Mr. Richard S. Hill of the Music Division has worked with Unesco in the interest of improving library and bibliographic resources for music and musicology. And Mr. Clapp has continued as a member of the Provisional Advisory Committee on Science Abstracting.

Chapter I

The Special Services to Congress

Legislative Reference Service

ALTHOUGH the entire Library exists to serve Congress—for it is the Library of Congress—it was recognized many years ago that if service to Congress was to be most effective there had to be special channels through which it could be rendered. Thus 36 years ago a Legislative Reference Service was established to give its sole attention to the needs of the parent organization.

With the multiplication of congressional responsibilities that accompanied Government expansion during the depression and the war years, the Legislative Reference Service came more and more to play a significant role in furnishing to Congress technical information essential in the formulation of public policy. This role was recognized and its importance increased by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which, in effect, made the Legislative Reference Service the research arm of the legislative branch of the Government.

That the Service was ready and able to carry the increased workload that fiscal 1951 brought is attributable primarily to the support it had from Congress. The administrative committees of both Houses expressed their confidence in the Service by actively counseling the Director. The Senate Rules and Administration Committee gave considerable attention to the policies of the Service, and the House Administration Committee, particularly through its Subcommittee on the Library, reviewed the program, policies, and budget of the Service and appeared in support of its budget estimates.

In fiscal 1951, for the second year in succession, appropriations for the Service made possible a staff of the size and competence necessary to discharge the responsibilities Congress placed on it. This stability, improved procedures, and more reimbursements from congressional committees than in past years made it possible for the Service to handle some 45,000 requests, more than ever before in its history. This was an increase of about 6 percent over the previous year, while the number of inquiries answered was at least four times the number of a decade ago.

The precarious international situation, the defense effort, and the resultant increase in the tempo of government were reflected, of course, not only in the quantity but in the kind of services requested. These cannot be characterized in a word, because they concerned most of the important questions before Congress. A few examples, however, will illustrate the subjects on which the expert knowledge of the specialists and others in the Service and the research resources of the Library were brought to bear.

In the field of foreign affairs reports were prepared, for instance, on Mao Tse-Tung and communism in China, economic and military aid to China in the last decade, strategic and cultural characteristics of various Far Eastern countries, atomic energy development in various countries, aid to Korea, education in the U. S. S. R. with particular emphasis on Soviet methods of teaching patriotism, suppression of nationalism in countries dominated by the Soviet Union, India-Pakistan relations, Iranian oil, the use of unmanned balloons to carry information, the Schuman Plan,

the Benelux Union, the Council of Europe, the MacArthur controversy, and the "great debate" on foreign policy.

On the domestic front there were reports on implications of defense spending on the financial structure of the United States, the case for and against all-out price control in the current emergency, sources of strategic stockpile materials, the expanding role of the Federal Government in housing, provisions of Federal statutes referring specifically to periods of war or emergency, and the use of underground parking garages for shelter against atomic bombs.

Not all requests, of course, were related to the defense effort. The regular business of Government went on as usual and was reflected in a number of reports prepared by the Service. Some were on economic subjects, such as factors affecting wage rates in manufacturing industries, and some were on immigration, forestry, and power projects. Others ranged in subject all the way from problems before Congress in the Federalist era to wire tapping.

Numerically, reports account for only a small part of the services rendered Congress (2,737 reports totaling some 16,500 pages during the year), but they are more time-consuming to prepare, and as contributions to an informed national policy they are more significant than other types of services. Various committees and individual Members considered about 30 of those written of sufficient importance to make them generally available by issuing them as committee prints or publishing them in the *Congressional Record*. A list of those so published constitutes section B of appendix II of this report.

Every Member of both Houses made some use of the Legislative Reference Service during calendar 1950, and congressional committees used the Service about 2,400 times, a survey showed. The kinds of services performed for Congress during fiscal 1951 are shown on the chart opposite, but it does not record some 1,200 inquiries handled for the executive branch on a reciprocal basis. Most of the congressional inquiries were answered by letter, memoranda, or other informational materials or by the written reports already characterized. Minor, or "spot" inquiries, which must be answered at once, often for immediate use on the floor of either House of Congress, are usually handled by telephone. The "write-to-your-Congressman" movement may account in part for the large number of inquiries from constituents that were referred to the Service and handled by it. Translations, photostats, and visually presented information in the form of maps, graphs, and charts were furnished to Members, and rough drafts of speeches and statements for insertion in the *Congressional Record* were also prepared.

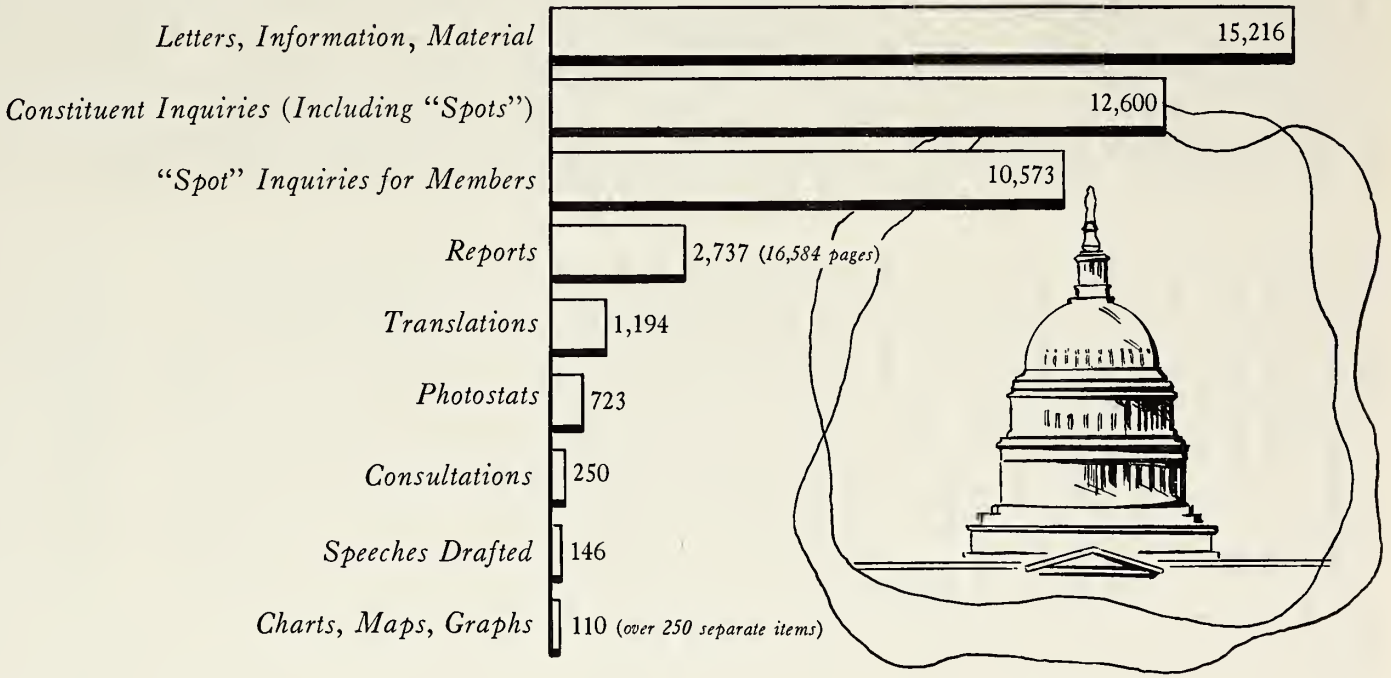
The Congressional Reading Room in the Main Building cared for 3,118 readers and answered about 2,600 telephone calls. To assist individual Members during periods when the offices of the Legislative Counsel were occupied with committee work, which takes precedence, the American Law Section of the Service drafted 100 or more bills during the year.

Effective economical utilization of the services of senior specialists on the staff is made by congressional committees, which, in accordance with the policy of the Committee on House Administration, may borrow an expert without reimbursement for 2 or 3 months. When additional services are required, reimbursement is made or the specialists are transferred to committee payrolls. During the year such reimbursement, which is used to employ replacements, was received to the extent of $38,624.

To make available certain reports of the Legislative Reference Service likely to be in considerable demand, a number of them have been issued in a series entitled

Congressional Inquiries Handled by LRS

FISCAL YEAR 1951



Public Affairs Bulletins. Ten *Bulletins* were published during the year on such subjects as universal military training and the problems of military manpower, Middle East oil in United States foreign policy, and the concept of civil supremacy over the military in the United States. *Public Affairs Abstracts*, containing abstracts of literature relating to subjects of Congressional concern, continued to be published. Among the subjects covered were civil defense, the refugee problem, democracy and communism, and Federal taxation in a defense economy.

Other publications included *Atomic Energy: Significant References*, which was published for the fifth year. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, for which it was primarily designed, bore half the cost of the professional work, and the publication was sold by the Card Division. The *Digest of Public General Bills* for the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, issued in 3 printed and 7 processed numbers, contained digests of approximately 2,680 bills and resolutions. In January 1951 the method of publication was changed to photo-offset, and the resultant economies permitted issuance of monthly cumulations. In the first 6 issues 4,050 bills and resolutions were digested. The new edition of the *Constitution of the United States of America, Annotated*, prepared in pursuance of Public Law 95 of the Eightieth Congress, first session, under the editorship of Prof. Edward S. Corwin (retired), of Princeton University, was practically completed by the end of the fiscal year.

A complete list of the publications prepared by the Legislative Reference Service and issued during the year is contained in section A of appendix II of this report. All of them, except the *Digest of Public General Bills*, were discontinued for fiscal 1952 in compliance with a policy stated in the legislative appropriation bill as passed by the House of Representatives.

Services by Other Departments

There was scarcely a unit in the Library that did not contribute, however indirectly, to the services to Congress already mentioned. In addition, because of the special collections in their custody and the special knowledge required for the administration of those collections, or because of their functional responsibilities, for instance, for loans, other offices performed a number of services that deserve noting.

Facilities for congressional use of the Law Library, which consists of more than 750,000 volumes and includes an American law section as large by itself as the total collections of any but the very largest law libraries in the country, are maintained both in the Main Library Building and in the Senate Library at the Capitol. During the year the offices of nearly every Senator and of more than half the Representatives as well as the staffs of congressional committees used the working collection in the Capitol. More than 4,000 readers used 10,000 volumes there and were provided with materials in answer to some 2,000 questions. About 6,300 telephone calls from congressional offices for books and information were received at the Capitol and in the main Law Library. More than 1,500 volumes were lent directly from the collection in the Capitol and another 1,800 from the Law Library were issued through the Loan Division.

Within its field the Law Library also does research for Congress. During the year memoranda, amounting to 580 pages, were supplied on such subjects as laws of foreign countries, outlawing the Communist Party, the veto power in America and England, laws and regulations of Canada relating to price control, legislation dealing with corrupt practices, campaign expenditures, and compulsory voting in many foreign countries. In addition, 542 pages of translations from 15 foreign languages were provided.

The Library of Congress is not a lending library in the usual sense, but Members of Congress can, of course, borrow books from their own library. Comparative statistics in regard to loans made to Congress from the general collections do not have much meaning, however, because the length of time Congress is in session varies from year to year, and in some years it is preoccupied with elections. These and other factors obviously affect the number of books borrowed.

The 27,600 volumes lent through the Loan Division in fiscal 1951 represented a 10 percent drop from the previous year but a 25 percent increase over fiscal 1947. The Division, through the Capitol station and the book rooms in the congressional office buildings, answered more than 3,000 reference inquiries from the collections in these buildings and otherwise expedited service to Congress.

Numerous services were performed by other divisions. For instance, exclusive of those already mentioned, more than 7,000 congressional requests for reference and loan services were received by telephone alone during the year. In addition, the Orientalia Division frequently provided translating service at hearings and when official delegations visited Congress. The Map Division maintained exhibits in the Senate lobby to show the Korean front, the background for world news, and current maps of the United States. The Prints and Photographs Division furnished pictures to illustrate matters under legislative consideration. And the Manuscripts Division prepared reports on such subjects as the Capitol of the United States, its history, architecture, and adornment.

The foregoing are merely examples of the variety of services rendered. The important thing is that there exists the means by which the Congress of the United States may bring to bear on its problems, large and small, all the materials, all the information, and all the research techniques that are available in a national institution such as the Library of Congress.

Chapter II

The Reference Services

AN UNUSED library, no matter how valuable its contents, is obviously nothing more than a sterile collection. Public institutions like the Library of Congress expend their energies and resources in acquiring and organizing materials not for the satisfaction of knowing that they have great collections but in order to make them socially useful. The provision of reference service is, then, the ultimate purpose of the Library.

Service to Congress, which is and will always be our first duty, has already been discussed. Our next obligation is to other agencies of the Government and then to libraries, scholars, other investigators, and the general public.

The increasingly urgent demands from Federal agencies for information and materials to be utilized in the national defense effort was the dominant factor in reference service during the year, just as it was in the Library's acquisitions program. To strengthen the staff of regional specialists and linguists in order to render needed services on critical areas, it was necessary, in accordance with the directive from the House Committee on Appropriations, to do so at the expense of services that could be reduced or deferred.

After reviewing various reference activities in the Library it was decided that the most effective way to free personnel for emergency activities was to revise the Library's hours of public service. Accordingly, on October 2 a new schedule was put into effect whereby the issue of materials is discontinued at 5:45 p. m. on Mondays through Fridays and at 1 p. m. on Saturdays; after these hours, limited service is given in certain reading rooms until 10 p. m. on week nights and until 6 p. m. on Saturdays. During these periods of limited service, readers have access to the reference collections and catalogs in the rooms, to books previously reserved for use, and to such assistance as can be given by a limited staff. In addition, service on Sundays and holidays has been reduced from 8 to 4 hours.

These changes in schedule allowed the Reference Department to abolish 10 positions assigned to reader and reference services and to establish 12 new positions for work relating to critical areas. Thus it was possible to create a Slavic Division, which assumed responsibility for Eastern Europe and the U. S. S. R., to acquire an expert on Korea and the Korean language, and to strengthen the staffs of the European Affairs and Map Divisions, the Japanese and South Asia Sections of the Division of Orientalia, and the Government Publications Reading Room.

Presumably as a result of the reduced reading room service, fewer readers were served during the year—about 740,000 as compared with 900,000 in fiscal 1950. There was not, however, a corresponding drop in the amount of material called for; 2,045,288 volumes and other units were used, a decrease of only about 6 percent. Readers were aided in their research in 428,500 cases as compared with 494,500 in the previous year. The steady upward trend in demands for reference service that has been characteristic of the last 5 years continued in those types of services that were largely unaffected by the curtailed hours. For instance, services rendered as the result of telephone calls increased 9.5 percent, from 219,000 in

1950 to 239,800 in 1951; 279,000 volumes and other pieces were lent, an increase of 5 percent; translations made jumped 40.5 percent, from 2,720 pages to 3,823 pages; and reference letters written increased 5 percent, from 41,108 to 43,324 letters, although about half the replies were form letters. Complete statistics of reader and reference service are given in appendix I.

Quantitative measurement of reference service, however, gives an incomplete picture at best. Providing a volume containing the genealogy of the Washington family can scarcely be compared with locating just the right scientific article, written in Russian perhaps, published in an obscure journal, and identified by the would-be borrower only by an inexact, translated title. The demands of Government and private scholarship, in other words, require much more expert knowledge and time than do those of the general public, so it is not very meaningful to equate them statistically.

On the other hand, we have no adequate means of qualitatively measuring the services rendered. We do know that increasingly they require area specialization, and we have already pointed out the difficulty of providing that without increased resources, for much of the same staff that does reference work also has responsibility for the custody, control, and interpretation of the special collections. At the same time more exacting reference demands were being made—and these included the ever-increasing demands of academic scholarship, which are not less important, only less urgent than defense-related requests—the custodial divisions of the Reference Department have also had to assimilate increased quantities of materials. Much that was unavailable during World War II has since been acquired, and the Library's sustained efforts to build up its foreign collections especially have presented language difficulties as well as problems of mass.

Since the end of the war, the number of volumes, pamphlets, and bound newspapers in the Library's collections has increased 19 percent; maps 22 percent; manuscripts 53 percent; unbound serial parts, except for newspapers, 89 percent; and microfilms 97 percent. The collections as a whole have increased 40 percent, bringing the total contents of the Library to more than 29,300,000 pieces. There has been a corresponding increase in demands for reference service, but the size of the staff has not increased commensurately. The chart that follows shows the growth of the collections and of the staff of the Library in the last half century.

Bibliography

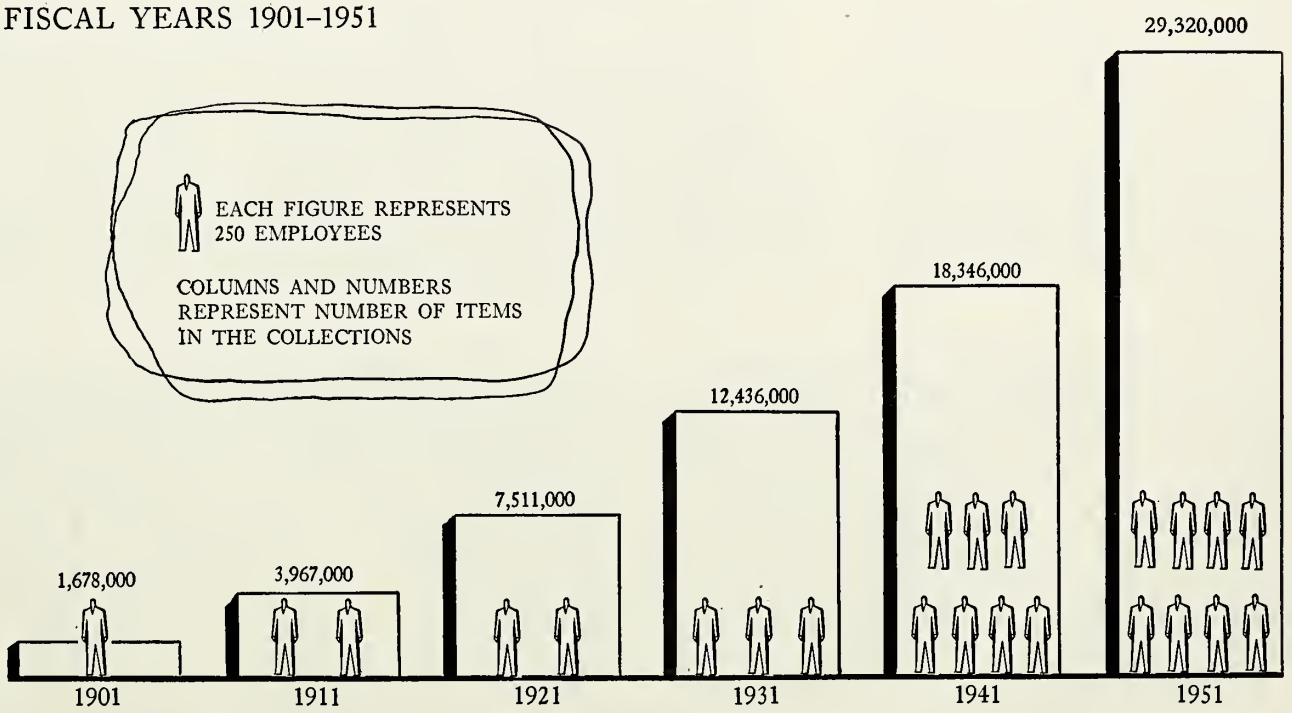
The bibliographic program of the Library during fiscal 1951 was directed toward the preparation of guides to the collections on geographic areas significant in international affairs. Most units in the Reference Department customarily produce bibliographies, with the General Reference and Bibliography Division responsible for fields not assigned to the special divisions. Because of the general shortage of personnel for the analysis and interpretation of the collections and the lack of area specialists, however, a task-force approach, which brought together bibliographic skills from one source and geographic and linguistic specialization from another, was employed in the preparation of several bibliographies.

It may be argued that it is more economical to have the necessary skills combined in one person, but sometimes lines drawn for custodial or functional reasons solidify and are magnified into walls difficult to penetrate. Not to make a virtue of necessity, it was nevertheless heartening to see the various divisions of the Reference Department working together so productively.

Ten days after the invasion of Southern

Growth of Collections and Staff

FISCAL YEARS 1901–1951



Korea a preliminary list of references on Korea was completed by a team from the Map, Orientalia, and General Reference and Bibliography Divisions. Soon thereafter *Korea*, an annotated bibliography in three parts, dealing with publications in Western languages, Far Eastern languages, and Russian languages, was published. A similar technique was used in producing *Indochina: A Bibliography of the Land and the People,* published in December 1950, and bibliographies on Manchuria and Iran, which were nearing completion at the close of the year.

The Reference Department completed the compilation of a bibliography on Soviet geography, a checklist of Soviet serials, and a bibliography on transportation and communications in the U. S. S. R., all of which were approaching publication at the year's end. A *Guide to Dutch Bibliographies*, prepared by the General Reference and Bibliography Division, was published during the year. The Division also produced a number of shorter typed lists on various subjects; collaborated with the Science Division in preparing *Civil Defense—1951*, scheduled for publication early in fiscal 1952; continued work, under a contract with the Bureau of Public Roads, on a Spanish-English and English-Spanish glossary of technical terms used in road construction; and completed a *Slavery Bibliography* for the use of a committee on slavery of the U.N. Division of Human Rights as well as a census bibliography for publication in the U.N.'s *Demographic Yearbook*. Two other bibliographies prepared in the Division were published; they were *American History and Civilization: A List of Guides and Annotated or Selective Bibliographies*, and *Christopher Columbus: A Selected List of Books and Articles by American Authors or Published in America, 1892–1950.*

The bibliographic work of the European Affairs Division was designed to supply the increasingly large number of Government officials and others concerned with foreign affairs with guides to sources of relevant information. The Division's *Introduction to Europe*, *Travel in Europe*, and *The United States and Europe, 1950* were published during the year. The Slavic Division worked on a preliminary checklist, designed for publication, of Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian newspapers published within the present boundaries of the U. S. S. R. since January 1, 1917, and now in United States libraries.

Among other bibliographic publications of the year was a checklist of *Fifteenth Century Books in the Library of Congress.* The long-term project to identify, reassemble, and catalog the volumes that constituted Thomas Jefferson's library, the parent collection of the Library of Congress, was carried on as a part-time activity. The first volume of the catalog was ready for the press at the close of the year, page proof for the second volume and galley proof for the third volume had been corrected, and copy for part of volume four had been completed. Volume five will be devoted to an index of the catalog.

Altogether about 400 bibliographies were produced during the year as compared with nearly 500 last year. They ranged in size from a page or so to more pretentious undertakings. All those that were published are listed in appendix II. Some that relate chiefly to special activities or collections are mentioned in the sections on the various divisions.

Other General Services

In addition to the production of bibliographies, which serve not only those who request them but, if they are published and distributed, many who do not have direct access to the Library's collections, other general services are rendered by several divisions of the Reference Department. The Stack and Reader Division has custody of the book stacks, issues books, and assigns study rooms and tables; the

General Reference and Bibliography Division not only prepares bibliographies but provides reference service in the principal reading rooms and by mail and telephone; the Serials Division has custody of newspapers, unbound periodicals, and government and other serials and gives reference service on them; and the Loan Division is responsible for all lending activities.

STACK AND READER DIVISION

During fiscal 1951 the Division issued 904,431 volumes to 485,342 readers in the buildings and supplied 131,408 volumes for use outside the Library. Altogether, counting requests for books that were not on the shelves, 1,116,233 requests for materials were handled. In addition, single-day access to the stacks was given in 1,197 cases, and 404 Government researchers were given access for extended periods; how many volumes they used is not known.

Major interest centered on the social sciences, 13 percent of the books used being in that class. Books on history other than American were next in demand, with science and technology running third.

Although the shortened hours of service meant fewer readers, the Division has had to cope with a steadily rising rate of demand for books without a corresponding increase in staff. Since 1947 the average number of books requested per hour has risen 32 percent. As a result, the ratio of requests to stack attendants available to handle them has increased from 35,980:1 to 42,120:1, or 17 percent. Also, in the last 5 years the classified collections have increased 15 percent. Thus the task of locating and replacing books has become more and more time-consuming.

These factors obviously affect the quality of the service that is rendered and the maintenance of the collections. During the year the stack force shelved 1,047,400 volumes, filed 84,900 cards in the deck catalogs, and examined 28,870 shelves to see that the arrangement of volumes on them was correct. But this examination, or shelf-reading, was only a fraction of the amount that should have been done.

The special study facilities available in the Library were, as usual, in great demand. More than 90,000 daily uses of them were noted. A little more than half of the investigators, 585, represented the Government, with 154 representing 36 congressional committees or Members and 149 the Department of Defense. Of the 528 in the nonofficial group, 57 came from 23 foreign countries and territories. Academic scholarship in this country was represented by faculty members and students from 108 colleges and universities. History led the field in the subjects investigated by them, followed by the other social sciences, language and literature, philosophy and religion, and science and technology.

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

The Division aided 243,595 readers, as compared with 267,980 last year, and selected 136,840 books and other items for their use, a 15 percent drop from fiscal 1950. On the other hand, requests received by telephone and letter increased from 37,423 and 8,011 to 45,573 and 9,584, respectively. The growing concern with Slavic areas was reflected in a 35 percent increase in the use of materials supplied by the Slavic Room, some 40,000 pieces. The Division also compiled bibliographies, the most important of which have been mentioned, amounting to 1,169 pages.

The editing of the *United States Quarterly Book Review* is another responsibility of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. This journal, which is published by the Rutgers University Press, is both a selective bibliography and a review of important recent books. Arranged by subject so as to facilitate its use, it presents

descriptive information and appraisals of current United States books that distinguished subject specialists have identified as contributions to the sum of knowledge and experience. Four issues of the *Review* were prepared and published during the year. The March 1951 issue was the first to appear in a new format, which was adopted after several months of study by the publishers in consultation with officers of the Library.

The *Review* staff considered 2,179 publications and selected 887 for notice. Of those included, 365 were in the social sciences, 126 in literature, 121 in the biological sciences, 63 in biography, 52 in technology, 45 in philosophy and religion, 43 in the physical sciences, 38 in the fine arts, and 34 in the group of reference works.

The Consultant in Poetry, who is a member of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, gives advice and assistance in the field of poetry and in various ways helps to bring poetry to the people. Upon the termination of Miss Elizabeth Bishop's tenure as Consultant in Poetry in September 1950, Mr. Conrad Potter Aiken assumed the duties of that position. During the year considerable progress was made on producing albums Nos. 6–10 of the recordings in the "Twentieth Century Poetry in English" series.

A series of broadcasts of poetry readings over the local radio station WCFM was begun during the year. Representing the Library in its sponsorship of these programs, the Consultant served as adviser in the selection of poets and the arrangements for the programs. A number of the Fellows of the Library of Congress in American Letters recorded for this series during their annual meeting, February 9 and 10, 1951. At this meeting Mr. Thornton Wilder and Mr. John Crowe Ransom, the latest Fellows to join the group, attended for the first time.

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Through the generosity of Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, who gave the Library a Poetry Fund during the year, it was possible in April 1951 to open a Poetry Room in the Library and to inaugurate on May 1 a program of public readings of poetry. This event, which is described in a later chapter, gave definite promise of fulfilling Mrs. Whittall's hope that appreciation of poetry would be stimulated by such programs.

SERIALS DIVISION

Through its Government Publications and Periodicals Reading Rooms and the Newspaper Reference Room, the Division served somewhat fewer readers in fiscal 1951 than in the previous year (attributable to the reduced reading room service), but the number of items supplied compared favorably with 1950. About 128,180 readers were supplied with 137,187 periodicals, 224,497 current newspapers, 49,979 bound volumes of newspapers, 2,151 reels of newspapers on microfilm (the collection of which was transferred to the Newspaper Reference Room from the Rare Book Room), 68,638 current official publications, 23,307 bound volumes of official publications, 376 pamphlets, and 1,326 documents in the Federal Agencies Collection. A total of 31,326 pieces went out on loan to borrowers. In all 561,485 pieces were used.

The Division received 3,755,110 pieces during the year, including 1,151,996 official publications, 2,274,059 newspaper issues, 290,648 periodical and general serial issues, 35,155 items for the Federal Agencies Collection, 295 items for the Pamphlets Collection, and 1,729 reels of microfilms of newspapers. The unbound collections in the Division's three major sections represent an estimated 29,000 periodical titles, 20,000 document titles, and 1,445 newspaper titles. The collection of newspapers on microfilm con-

tains complete or partial runs of 542 domestic and foreign newspapers on 31,405 reels (21,316 positives and 10,089 negatives). In addition to titles currently being filmed by the Library (the *Washington Post*, the Washington *Evening Star*, and the *Alexandria Gazette*), the Division is receiving, on subscription, microfilms of 108 other current newspapers.

The Division compiled 27 lists of periodicals and newspapers in response to requests from correspondents, agencies of the Government, and other divisions of the Library. While the majority of these lists were brief and reflected various special interests, certain of the lists of newspapers merit mention. *Newspapers Currently Received*, July 1950, is a new issue of an annual publication listing more than 1,300 domestic and foreign papers, with data on their periodicity, source, location in the Library, and disposition of each file. *A Select List of Latin American Newspapers in the Library of Congress* gives a detailed record of the Library's files of 241 papers, exclusive of a few scattered issues and files before 1870, and indicates files, without record of holdings, in some other libraries. *European Newspapers Currently Received*, prepared for the European Affairs Division, lists 170 titles with source and periodicity. In addition to compiling the foregoing publications, the Division assembled data, for example, on 199 German newspapers, which the European Affairs Division arranged, edited, and prepared for distribution under the title *Postwar German Newspapers in the United States.*

LOAN DIVISION

There was practically no decrease in the amount of material issued for use outside the building; 183,618 pieces were lent through the Loan Division in fiscal 1951 as compared with 183,685 pieces in 1950. Most of these loans were made to borrowers in Washington, who requested material by telephone on 23,579 occasions and sent 16,389 requests by letter. In response thereto the Division assembled and charged 121,941 pieces.

Loans to Government libraries, which now constitute more than half of all loans to borrowers in Washington, have increased 48 percent in the last 5 years. Research projects conducted under Government sponsorship account for this increase. Government agencies borrowed 89,299 volumes and pieces in 1951, 2,000 items over the previous fiscal year and some 29,000 more than in 1947. The focus of official research in current problems is reflected in the loan of serial publications, of which 27,965 unbound pieces were lent. A sampling of Government requests over a period of some 3 months revealed that 30 percent of the items borrowed were foreign imprints, of which one-third were Russian.

A total of 18,199 volumes and pieces were supplied in response to some 20,950 requests from 1,690 libraries and institutions outside Washington. In addition to providing materials directly from the Library's collections, location information was furnished from the National Union Catalog in 3,369 cases.

The character of the materials issued showed no appreciable change from recent years. In volumes issued, the social sciences led with 17,256 volumes, followed by fiction, 15,698, technology, 13,553, and science, 10,393. Material lent for use outside Washington included 3,501 pieces in literary history, *belles lettres*, and linguistics, 2,111 in science and technology, 1,426 in the social sciences, and 1,393 in philosophy and religion.

This year, for the first time, positive microfilms for which the Library has negatives were made available for research use outside the Library buildings. The Library hoped that by lending such films it could relieve other libraries from the necessity of purchasing materials available here and needed by them only occasionally.

During 1951, 229 reels of film were lent to 13 institutions, 6 of which were Government agencies. In addition to the film lent from the general collection, 118 reels of Modern Language Association film were issued to 28 institutions.

To facilitate the handling of the ever-increasing number of loans, plans have been made to use the Library's tabulating equipment. By the end of the year a procedural manual for the machine charging of books had been prepared, and a 3-month trial of the system in charging books to Federal agencies was to be made.

The Specialized Services

A number of the divisions in the Reference Department are concerned with special collections in various fields, such as music, or languages, such as the oriental; with various types of nonbook materials, such as maps, photographs, and fine prints; or with materials intended to serve a particular group, such as the blind. These divisions not only render reference and bibliographic services but they also have custodial and processing responsibilities. Other divisions in the Reference Department, such as the European Affairs and Slavic Divisions, have no custodial responsibilities but are concerned with area specialization and the strengthening of the collections in their fields regardless of form. Only a few examples of the reference services rendered by those divisions and the bibliographies prepared, in addition to those already mentioned, can be given in the following sections.

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

The general aeronautical collections and the collections of personal memorabilia of pioneers and leaders in military and civil aviation were extensively used during the year. The Division answered 1,691 reference telephone calls, responded by letter to 153 inquiries, served 1,579 readers, and issued 3,540 volumes for use in its reading room and 742 for loan. Sixty-nine typed reference lists and bibliographies were prepared. These statistics reflect assistance rendered many Federal agencies, foreign governments, foreign and domestic academic institutions, commercial organizations, scholars and students, and the general public.

Research for which materials in the Division were used was conducted on such subjects as subsidies in the operations of foreign-flag airlines active in the United States, civil aviation abroad, and the participation of the United States Air Force in World War II conferences and in strategic operations. Approximately 600 letters selected by Fred C. Kelly from the Wilbur and Orville Wright papers were published during the year under the title *Miracle at Kitty Hawk* (New York, Farrar, Straus & Young, 1951). The Mitchell materials, acquired by the Library in 1949, were used extensively in the preparation of a new biography of Gen. William Mitchell.

AIR INFORMATION DIVISION

The Air Information Division was set up on May 1, 1951, to continue the work of the Air Information Section of the former Air Studies Division. During the year the former Section and the Division prepared 38,658 abstracts based upon 131 monographs, 340 issues of 63 periodicals, and 3,212 issues of 93 newspapers. It also prepared 48 translations and processed 1,372 requests for the reproduction of graphic material.

At the close of the year plans were in progress for indexing the Division's file of 90,000 abstracts by punch-card techniques to provide essential approaches to the data they contain. Control by the application of a simple numerical code, which will give the desired flexibility, is the aim.

AIR RESEARCH DIVISION

The Air Research Division, formerly the Air Research Section of the Air Studies Division, was also established on May 1. During the year the Division's Reference Section screened all Air Information Division abstracts and selected 21,991 that were pertinent to the Division's work. It prepared 2,845 individual reports on specific research performed for other studies. Through the Photoduplication Service it processed 11,570 photographs, 9,311 photostats, and 11,301 miscellaneous pieces. In cooperation with the Air Information Division it helped maintain the reference collection, to which 2,962 items were added, and the reference catalog, in which 2,168 entries were filed. Because of the problems inherent in the divided administration of the reference collection, it was transferred to the custody of the Air Research Division before the end of the year.

DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

For more than half a century the Library has been serving the adult blind. It began with a small collection of books in raised type and a program of readings and musicales. Now the program encompasses the United States, including its Territories and insular possessions, and has an annual appropriation of a million dollars.

The Division for the Blind is charged with the administration of this program. It selects titles for sound recordings ("talking books") and procures them from recording studios; selects books for publication in Braille or other raised characters and contracts for their printing by presses engaged in printing for the blind; and distributes these materials to blind readers through 28 regional libraries. It also manufactures and distributes to the blind through 55 State agencies the reproducers, or "talking book" machines, used for playing the records and administers a repair program, which is required to maintain an adequate number of reproducers in good operating condition.

The Library of Congress is itself one of the 28 regional libraries. It renders loan service to blind persons in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

During fiscal 1951 the total collections in the custody of the regional libraries were increased by 99 titles of talking books in editions totaling 253,137 separate records, 98 titles of books in Braille totaling 8,282 volumes and issues, and 13 titles of books in Moon type totaling 560 volumes and issues. The collections now number 1,791 titles of talking books (3,119,755 records), 3,405 titles of books in Braille (897,114 volumes and issues), and 318 titles of books in Moon type (53,266 volumes and issues); the Library has copies of all these titles. In addition, volunteer Braillists contributed 130 titles comprising 593 volumes to the Library's collection of hand transcriptions during the year.

National circulation of these materials in calendar 1950 amounted to 759,504 containers of talking books, 212,804 volumes in Braille, and 13,694 volumes in Moon type. These figures represent increases over last year's circulation of 111,121 in talking books and 9,374 volumes of Braille. There was a decrease of 1,469 in the circulation of volumes in Moon type. During the same period the number of readers throughout the nation increased from 35,692 to 40,243.

The Library served directly 3,733 blind people as compared with 3,131 during calendar 1950. Circulation in the region served by the Library totaled 40,893 containers of talking books, 13,010 volumes in Braille, and 215 volumes in Moon type. This marked an increase over the previous year's circulation. Particularly gratifying was the increase, though modest, of circulation of books in Braille, which was a reversal of the trend in recent years. It

may be attributable in part to the availability during the year of new catalogs of the collection of books in Braille.

As insurance against the increasing difficulty of procuring essential parts and materials for the manufacture of the reproducers, more machines were ordered than normally—$477,353 being expended to procure 15,000 machines as compared with $292,538 in the previous year. Fiscal 1951 also witnessed an increase over fiscal 1950 in machines repaired, 3,663 as compared with 2,692.

The sum of $347,530 was allocated to the purchase of books in recorded form in fiscal 1951, as compared with $444,015 for 1950, and $85,200 for books in Braille, as compared with $87,300 in 1950. The expenditure for books in Moon type in fiscal 1951 was $4,960, as compared with $1,500 for 1950.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DIVISION

This Division is concerned chiefly with contemporary political, economic, and cultural affairs. The most striking aspect of the reference requests received during the past year was the increase in inquiries relating to the effect of developments in non-European areas on Europe and on United States-European relations. This, of course, grew out of the international situation.

To make more widely available the bibliographies prepared by the Division, several of them were published during the year.

Introduction to Europe: A Selective Guide to Background Reading, is a typical example of the Division's compilations. This project covered a broad field in which daily governmental and public inquiries on specialized aspects arise and for which an increased demand is foreseeable. The publication is a highly selective, annotated bibliographic survey designed to orient and brief Government personnel and others whose activities take them to Europe. It presents sources for information on the general background, history, present political and economic conditions, and cultural aspects of each European country.

During the year the Division expanded its area of operations to include responsibility for work in the collections relating to Africa. It recently began work on *Introduction to Africa*, a counterpart of *Introduction to Europe.*

The United States and Europe: A Bibliographical Examination of Thought Expressed in American Publications During 1950, issued in January 1951, surveys material published in the United States during 1950 on American-European issues and international issues affecting Europe. In recognition of the impact of Far Eastern events on the international picture and its reflection in published writings, a new section, "Postscript on Asia," was added to the 1950 volume.

Foreign Consultant Program.—It is difficult for an observer outside of any country to perceive and distinguish, in the mass of printed publications that emanate from it, which are the significant developments in science, in the arts, and in political and economic thought. An understanding of developments can be greatly assisted by acute reporting on their significant features from within the country itself.

Under the auspices of the European Affairs Division an interesting experiment was begun in fiscal 1950, designed to bring from at least one country (Germany) reports of developments in various fields of endeavor. With the assistance of the Oberlaender Trust, three consultants were appointed in that country: Dr. Kurt Ueberreiter of Berlin, Dr. Ernst Wilhelm Meyer of Frankfurt, and Dr. Dolf Sternberger of Heidelberg, for the fields, respectively, of the natural sciences, political science and economics, and the social sciences.

These consultants submitted reports on

developments in their fields, which were published by the Library during the year. Dr. Ueberreiter prepared *A Statistical Postwar Survey on the Natural Sciences and German Universities* as well as a symposium on current research under the title *The Natural Sciences in Western Germany*. Dr. Meyer's report was published as *Political Parties in Western Germany*, and Dr. Sternberger reported on *Research in Germany on Pressing Social Problems*.

So successful was this initial program that the Oberlaender Trust renewed its grant, enabling the Library to continue the program in Germany. The following scholars were appointed to make further studies: Dr. Max Horkheimer of Frankfurt am Main, foreign consultant in social sciences; Dr. A. R. L. Gurland of Berlin, foreign consultant in political science; and Dr. Hans Wenke of Tübingen, foreign consultant in education. At the close of the fiscal year it seemed likely that the Foreign Consultant Program could be extended to Austria.

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

The most important event of the year for the Foundation was the International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies, held on October 18–21, 1950, as a part of the Library's Sesquicentennial program. It is described in a later chapter.

In the fall of 1950 the responsibility for serving readers drawing on the Hispanic book collections was transferred to the general reading rooms, and the Hispanic Room was reserved for the use of persons doing research in Hispanic materials and requiring reserved study facilities. This released the staff of the Foundation for work on the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*.

Progress is being made on the *Handbook*, but there is still too great a lapse between the close of the calendar year covered by a volume of the *Handbook* and its publication. Number 13, covering 1947, was published in March 1951. Number 14, covering 1948, is due to come off the press late in 1951. It is hoped that the gap can be closed so that by the end of 1953 work will be current and the volume on 1953 can be edited immediately.

Upon expiration of the contract with the Harvard University Press, which published the first 13 volumes of the *Handbook*, invitations for bids were issued in August 1950, and a new contract was negotiated with the University of Florida Press. It calls for the Press to print, publish, and distribute the *Handbook* and for the Library to prepare three volumes between July 1, 1950, and June 30, 1952, and no less than one volume each fiscal year thereafter.

Three numbers of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies Newsletter* (January, February, and April 1951) were issued to the contributing editors and members of the advisory board. They have been helpful in communicating information and requests to the scholars whose contributions are so vital to the *Handbook's* existence.

Despite limited funds the recording of Hispanic poetry had an important year. The Chilean Nobel Prize Winner, Gabriela Mistral, recording a well-balanced selection of her work, gave distinction to the Library's collection of Spanish-American recordings equal to that given earlier to its Spanish recordings by Juan Ramón Jiménez. Pedro Salinas, the noted Spanish poet who held the Chair of Spanish Literature at Johns Hopkins University, and the distinguished Brazilian poet, Augusto Frederico Schmidt, contributed generously to the Library's poetry archive with recordings of their poems.

LAW LIBRARY

The largest collection of legal materials in the country is administered by the Law Library, which is one of the major departments of the Library of Congress. As the principal law library of the Nation, its

collections of legal literature on American law and on British law, which is the foundation of our legal structure, are especially strong.

Services to Members and committees of Congress, which are among the main users of the Law Library, have already been described. The legal profession and scholars and students from all over the country also utilize its materials in their research. During fiscal 1951 there was a slight drop from 1950's all-time high in the number of services rendered. The reason for this was twofold: the curtailment in the number of hours the Law Library was open and in the amount of service available, and the transfer of the Law Library in the Capitol from its historic location in the old Supreme Court room in the Senate wing of the Capitol to the Senate Library quarters. Nevertheless, in the last 5 years there has been a sharp rise in reference and reader services. In fiscal 1951 there were 38 percent more readers who asked 70 percent more questions and used 67 percent more books than in 1947. During the same period there was also a 200-percent increase in the number of conferences in which readers were assisted in planning their research or in using or evaluating the materials available.

It is impractical because of the small staff and the nature of the work of the Law Library to record all the reference questions received from readers, but it is known that during the past fiscal year there were approximately 56,000 such questions; 76 percent were in the field of American law and the rest in foreign law. Of approximately 600 questions handled by mail, 49 percent were answered by the American-British Law Section and 51 percent by the Foreign and Latin American Law Sections. The Foreign Law Section also prepared 135 reports amounting to 459 pages and 63 translations totaling 362 pages. About 82,000 volumes were issued for use inside and outside the Library, of which 64 percent were Anglo-American materials and the rest foreign. Some 132,000 volumes withdrawn from the open shelves by readers were from the Anglo-American collection.

While the number of students from local law schools decreased, there was an increase in the number of scholars engaged in preparing dissertations and of professors surveying the collections in the course of planning research programs for their schools. Among the subjects upon which research was done were the following: Brazilian international law and relations, the Russian secret police, nationality of the displaced person, a new commercial code for the Philippine Islands, executive power in Latin America, history of serfdom in Russia, Soviet agrarian law and price law, adoption laws, and racial discrimination laws in countries formerly dominated by Germany.

One of the factors that has of late attracted research workers to the Law Library has been the additional reference facilities provided by the establishment there of two research projects. They are the East European Law Project (recently renamed the Mid-European Law Project), sponsored by the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., which is staffed by displaced persons possessing legal training, and the Far Eastern Law Project, which is being staffed with Chinese scholars supplied by the Department of State under its program for the aid of displaced Chinese scholars. These scholars have organized material already in the Library and have provided bibliographical tools for aid in its use. They have also directed the attention of the Law Librarian to gaps in the various collections, gaps of which few American scholars would be aware.

The projects have made their most valuable contribution, however, in the compilation of studies on subjects of pressing current interest. These studies were particularly useful to the agencies of the Fed-

eral Government having legal and international responsibilities, because they were prepared by scholars qualified not only by language but also by first-hand knowledge of the political and legal systems and recent trends in the countries from which they came.

The East European Law Project, which is concerned with current legal developments in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, has prepared for publication 1,200 pages of text on the following subjects: church and state; marriage, divorce, and illegitimacy; confinement without trial; national defense; elections; labor laws; nationality; nationalization and confiscation; documentation; and land reform. Other studies made, amounting to some 3,300 pages, were available in rough draft. Moreover, Federal agencies were furnished with 141 pages of translations of laws and decrees, and the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., was provided with 139 pages of material in the vernacular languages of Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. The Project also added 2,000 entries to the Digest-Index of East European Laws and 1,700 to the Glossary of East European Legal Terms, both of which constitute not only to some extent the end-products but also to a much greater extent the working tools of the Project.

The Far Eastern Law Project had only one member during the fiscal year. He devoted his time to the preparation of an annotated translation of the laws and decrees of the Chinese Communist Regime since 1949, including a comprehensive survey of the regime and its legal system. He also compiled an annotated bibliography of the legal publications of the Chinese Communist Government that are available in the Library and a glossary of legal terms for use in translating these materials.

MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

As custodian of the greatest collection of personal papers in America, the Division is a major center for historical research. It now administers some 12,000,000 manuscripts, including reproductions of foreign archival materials relating to this country.

A fourth of the investigators who on 795 occasions registered in the Division's reading room were candidates for the doctoral degree and they used almost half of all the materials issued. Most of them came from institutions east of the Mississippi River. A partial analysis of the fields in which they worked is interesting though not necessarily indicative of trends in historical research. Eighteen investigators used material for United States history of the Colonial and Revolutionary period; 20 of the early Federal period, 1782–1803; 35 of the national period, 1804–60; 17 of the Civil War period, 1861–70; 31 of the expansion period, 1871–97; 21 of the period of the United States' emergence as a world power, 1898–1913; 25 of the World War I period, 1914–21; 13 of the inter-bella period; 2 of the World War II period; and 6 of all periods (cultural history).

Papers of the Presidents, the Continental Congress, Cabinet members and diplomats, other outstanding political figures, naval and military commanders, and foreign archival reproductions were most in demand. Among the Presidents, the papers of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Polk, Cleveland, Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson were in greatest use, but there was a conspicuous reduction in the calls for Lincoln papers.

There appeared to be an increasing emphasis on diplomatic history. Numerous biographical studies were also made. Among the subjects of such study were two colonial governors, Francis Nicholson and Sir William Berkeley; statesmen, such as Fisher Ames and Lewis Cass; and diplo-

mats, such as James Murray Mason and Josephus Daniels.

The apparent decline in the number of readers and the number of units issued probably resulted from a somewhat different basis for reporting rather than from an actual decrease in reference requests during the year. In fiscal 1951 the units issued numbered 43,833 (49,147 in 1950), readers served totaled 5,678 (6,011 in 1950) and reference conferences amounted to 1,334 (1,846 in 1950). Replies to 642 written inquiries were also prepared.

Remarkable progress was made during the year on the compilation of the *Writings on American History*, a special project under the supervision of the Chief of the Manuscripts Division as incumbent of the Chair of American History. Copy for the 1948 and 1949 volumes of the *Writings*, which are published by the American Historical Association, was completed and the 1948 volume was in press at the end of the year. At the present rate, it will be near the end of fiscal 1954 before production attains currency. Only then will it be possible to begin work on material published during 1941–47, a period not yet covered in the series.

MAP DIVISION

The comprehensive nature of the map and atlas collections makes them useful to Government agencies, the States, foreign countries, research analysts requiring current information, and historians, geographers, genealogists, architects, and others requiring special subject and historical maps. The 22,700 items added during the year brought the collections to about 2,000,000 maps and 17,000 atlases.

During fiscal 1951, 63,646 maps, atlases, and globes were issued to 3,704 readers (59,871 items to 3,923 readers in 1950) and 357 reference letters and 3,949 telephone requests were answered (531 and 3,621, respectively, in 1950). More than 60 Federal agencies, representing all the executive departments, many of the independent establishments, and some of the courts, were supplied with information or materials. The defense agencies most frequently requested current materials, sometimes seeking maps not available in their own libraries and often borrowing duplicates of their own holdings for use by groups assigned to special projects. Other agencies used the collections as their primary source for cartographic materials other than those they themselves produce.

Of the 3,330 nonofficial readers, about 40 percent were from the District of Columbia, Maryland, or Virginia and the rest came from 35 other States and from 15 foreign countries. They chiefly requested historical maps, city plans, and maps of minor political subdivisions and geographical information concerning locations, spellings, areas, distances, and boundaries.

In addition to participating in bibliographic work with other Divisions of the Library, the Division prepared *United States Atlases: A List of National, State, City, and Regional Atlases in the Library of Congress*, published in October 1950; *Marketing Maps of the United States: An Annotated List*, issued in March 1951; and a brochure on *The Services and Collections of the Map Division*, published in May 1951. Two other publications were completed but had not been published by the end of the year. They were "Three-Dimensional Maps: A Bibliography of References Relating to the Construction and Use of Terrain Models" and an inventory of "The Hotchkiss Map Collection." A report was prepared on official United States maps for the *Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale*, and progress was made on other long-range projects. For instance, approximately 2,500 cards were added to the bibliography of cartography, and this bibliography, containing 45,245 items, was microfilmed.

The Chief of the Map Division assumed responsibility during the year for editing

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the *Professional Geographer*, published by the Association of American Geographers. It was felt that such work would keep the Division in close touch with geographers throughout the world and would provide a tie between them and the Library of Congress.

MUSIC DIVISION

This Division carries on many activities not usually included in the functions of a conventional library. A number of them, including concerts presented under the auspices of the Coolidge and Whittall Foundations and other concerts and lectures, are described in the chapter on concerts, exhibits, and special events.

Late in the fiscal year, on June 4, the Library lost one of its most recent benefactors, the great musician and conductor, Serge Koussevitzky. In fiscal 1950 he established the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, and he was keenly interested in planning and promoting its activities. Fortunately, his widow, Olga Koussevitzky immediately succeeded her husband as chairman of the Foundation's advisory board. On the last day of the fiscal year, the board held its first meeting under her chairmanship. Commissions were given to Darius Milhaud for a dramatic work for orchestra, solo voices, and chorus, and to Armand Lunel for its text; to Alexander Tcherepnine for an opera; and to Leon Kirchner for a work for chamber orchestra.

Last year when the new Koussevitzky Foundation was established, the autograph scores of works commisioned by the Koussevitzky Foundation set up in New York in 1942 were transferred to the Library's collections. This year another score was added to them—a symphony by Arthur Honegger. The first manuscript resulting from a commission of the new Foundation—a symphony by the Brazilian composer, Camargo Guarnieri—was also received.

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation and the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation have brought together in the Library what is probably the largest collection in the western hemisphere of autograph scores of music composers. The manuscripts presented by Mrs. Whittall include important works of J. S. Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Paganini, Reger, Schubert, Wagner, and Weber; and among the composers represented in the Coolidge Foundation collection are Bartók, Bloch, Britten, Casella, Copland, Enesco, Hanson, Harris, Hindemith, Milhaud, Ornstein, Prokofieff, Respighi, Schoenberg, W. Schuman, Sessions, Sowerby, Strawinsky, and many others. Two brochures, issued on the occasions of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Coolidge Foundation and the fifteenth anniversary of the Whittall Foundation and entitled *Autograph Musical Scores in the Coolidge Foundation*, and *Autograph Musical Scores and Autograph Letters in the Whittall Foundation Collection* were prepared to give the public some idea of these remarkable resources for the study of creative works of the past and the present.

The Folklore Section continued its essential work of preserving our native music and lore. This year material was acquired from Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Maine, Nevada, North Carolina, and the Pacific Northwest, and recordings were made in places as far apart as Newfoundland and West Africa. With the cooperation of the Recording Laboratory, an album of records (available also on one long-playing disk) of Chippewa songs from the Smithsonian-Densmore collection, edited by Frances Densmore, was released to the public.

The long-playing record of Chippewa songs was the first such record to be issued by the Recording Laboratory and marked the first step in its plan to issue future recordings in this form. Another event of importance was the installation in the

Laboratory of two Ampex studio recording machines designed for dual-track tape recording. This equipment will make possible more efficient reproduction of important Library activities and the collecting of special materials. Details in regard to production, sales, and the financial standing of the Recording Laboratory, which operates as a self-sustaining activity, are given in appendix V.

The Music Division experienced the same drop in reference work that most other custodial divisions did and for the same reason—the necessary curtailment in hours and service. During the year 36,275 volumes and pieces (37,640 last year) were made available to 14,427 readers (15,894 last year). Reference letters were sent to 2,431 inquirers, about 300 less than last year. More reference conferences were held, however—5,266 as compared with 4,885 in fiscal 1950, and telephone inquiries also increased—from 17,106 to 17,343.

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

The year was a very active one for all five sections of the Orientalia Division because of the increased impact on the Western world of the political, cultural, and economic upheavals in Asia. The European tradition of which we are a part is no longer the only significant current in world affairs. A first-hand understanding of one or more oriental cultures is now more than a pleasant embellishment to a Western man's education, as many of us formerly regarded it; it is a necessity. Fortunately, half a century ago the Library began to build its collections of books in the languages of the Orient—first those of China and Japan and more recently those of India, the Near East, and Southeast Asia.

From its holdings in oriental languages the Division issued 51,546 pieces to 7,974 readers, and 2,346 pieces were sent out on loan. Replies were made to 6,384 readers' inquiries and to 8,070 telephone reference calls. Letters were written to 804 correspondents, 947 pages of translations were prepared, and 720 pages of bibliographies, some of which have been mentioned, were compiled. Reference conferences were held with 2,697 persons.

Chinese Section.—Although the Communist government of China has set up artificial barriers to America's friendly relations of a century and a half with the Chinese people, the reference services that the Chinese Section is called upon to perform have not changed materially in quantity, only in kind. Humanistic studies no longer predominate. Investigators now study the organization and policies of China's present regime—its economic and social impact on the people, its changes in administrative and geographical nomenclature, and its methods of propaganda. During the year the Section often furnished information and materials to the armed services; for instance, detailed maps of a given area, biographical notices, and other information usually available only in native-language publications.

For the use of private scholarship, Chinese works or microfilmed materials were lent to other libraries. The most active borrower of the past year was the Far Eastern Institute of the University of Washington at Seattle, whose staff is engaged in a study of the Taiping Rebellion (1850–64). The Institute has drawn especially on the Library's unexcelled collection of Chinese local histories, which are a primary source for research on that upheaval.

Hebraic Section.—Both the Government and private scholarship were served by the Section. Federal agencies were supplied with information on Hebrew technical terminology, Yiddish publications in countries behind the Iron Curtain, the growth and development of the labor movement in Israel, Communist methods of infiltration and influencing native opinion through the

printed word in Israel, the strength of the cooperative and collectivist movements, the effect of mass immigration on Israel's economy, current Jewish affairs, and other related topics. The Census Bureau and other statistical agencies used the Section's files in their studies of minority population movements in Eastern Europe. An increasing number of inquiries came from overseas; American authorities in East Africa, for instance, were supplied with a list of institutions specializing in Amharic and in possession of major Semitic collections.

The pattern of academic scholarship did not change. Semitists were furnished with bibliographies of works in Hittite, Hurrian, Sumerian, and Hamito-Semitic languages that appeared during the war years and are not commonly known or readily accessible. Libraries and institutions of higher learning as far away as Buenos Aires consulted the Section about criteria and procedures for establishing and maintaining collections of modern Hebraica and Judaica.

Volumes and other pieces from the Section's collections that were used in the Library amounted to 14,346, 343 were lent for outside use, and 972 readers were served. The staff responded to 904 inquiries received by telephone and 113 received by mail.

Japanese Section.—The establishment of a Korean Unit in the Section greatly strengthened its ability to meet the demands made upon it for reference service. The contributions of three Chinese scholars holding grants under the Chinese Emergency Aid Program of the State Department were also noteworthy, especially in the preparation of the bibliography on Manchuria, mentioned earlier in this chapter, and in organizing serial publications in the Japanese language.

The annotated bibliography of works in Far Eastern languages on Korea, also previously noted, was the largest reference aid prepared during the year. In addition to contributing to other bibliographies, the Section made progress on the compilation of a catalog of the microfilmed archives of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a particularly important body of records for the study of much of the recent history of the Far East.

During the year the Japanese Section made 9,178 pieces of Japanese and Korean material available to 1,809 readers. It held 1,661 reference consultations and responded to 2,782 telephoned inquiries. It also performed a number of other services, such as guiding through the Library nearly 2,000 visitors who came from Japan and explaining to them the Library's operations and responsibilities.

Reference inquiries from correspondents followed the pattern of previous years. Many of them were requests for lists of references. Among those compiled were lists on the *Kabuki* theater in Japan, Japanese journals in the fields of philosophy and religion, the Japanese *Zaibatsu*, fiction pertaining to the life of Westerners residing in Japan, and Japanese articles published since 1940 pertaining to the laws of the Han Dynasty in China.

Near East Section.—The use of the reference facilities of the Near East Section steadily increases. Although the omnibus requests for "all information" on a subject or area are perennial, increasing numbers of more discriminating requests are received that call for specific information required in the research work of officials and others. During the year, 973 readers were served and 5,025 volumes were provided for use in the Library. The greater volume of oral reference aid given during the year was responsible for a moderate falling off, from 200 to 175 pages, in translations prepared for the Government. In recent months especially demands for demographic, economic, and political data have placed a considerable strain on the Section's small staff. An important bib-

liography of publications in English on the Arabian Peninsula was completed late in the year and was scheduled for publication.

South Asia Section.—The work of this Section is divided between two units, one dealing with India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and adjacent countries and the other with Southeast Asia. Both felt the impact of increased reference demands that resulted from unrest in these areas.

Upon request a number of short bibliographies on the history, civilization, government, politics, economics, agriculture, foreign investments, philosophy, and religions of India were compiled. Bibliographies on Pakistan consisted mainly of suggested readings on the evolution and genesis of Pakistan and events there since Partition. The importance of the Kashmir problem was reflected in the frequency with which questions regarding it were asked. Of the 568 readers who used materials relating to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, a large number were graduate students.

The unit dealing with Southeast Asia found that an increasing number of persons using the collections in its custody had some competence in the vernacular languages of the area. Most readers, however, still use publications chiefly in Western languages or rely on the staff to give them aid in exploiting materials in Asiatic languages.

Requests for information regarding political, economic, and social trends in Southeast Asia predominated. As a result, data were provided, for example, on the population and land area in Southeast Asia, communism in Indochina, the Land Nationalization Act in Burma, Malayan Marxism, current political trends in Burma, the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League program in Burma, and living conditions in the area. A special service rendered the Department of State was the evaluation of texts, in Burmese, for sound tracks of documentary films to be used by the United States Information Service in Burma. To 553 readers, 2,558 volumes and serials were issued, 109 reference letters were answered, and 189 pages of translations were provided.

In addition to working on the *Indochina* bibliography, the Southeast Asia Unit compiled an annotated bibliography on Southeast Asia, which will be published. It also prepared some topical lists, such as one on Communism in Southeast Asia. The most important bibliographical tool added to the Unit's resources during the year, however, was a file of 30,000 cards containing biographical information about leaders in Burma, Thailand, Indochina, Malaya, and Indonesia. Most of the cards belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Adloff, who generously made them available for microfilming. From the microfilm, prints of standard card size were made.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Reference service on prints and photographs is rendered by locating a picture that answers the needs of the inquirer, whether it is made available to the reader in the Library, furnished as a photocopy to a correspondent, given as a referral to the original source, or cited as a reference to a published work available in local libraries. From the several million lithographs, etchings, engravings, drawings, photographs, posters, and reproductions of works of art in the custody of the Division, it was possible to fill successfully a greater portion of the 4,000 requests received during the year than in the past because of increased control over the collections. Nearly 9,000 pictures were furnished through photoduplications alone.

For the Government various illustrative materials were provided. For instance, an extensive article on Soviet military organization published in the *Army Information Digest* was illustrated with historical prints. Morale-building pamphlets for distribution to the armed forces, educational and

training films, and campaigns to sell defense bonds also utilized the collections of the Division. Libraries and other educational organizations, industrial and business concerns, publishers, film producers, news associations, periodicals, and newspapers were among other groups of users giving evidence of a growing awareness of the Library's wealth of illustrative materials.

Photographs made by the Historic American Buildings Survey are most frequently utilized. Among recently published books that made use of them were Ernest Pickering's *The Homes of America*, Rexford Newcomb's *Architecture of the Old Northwest Territory*, and the late Thomas Tileston Waterman's *The Dwellings of Colonial America*. The National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings also used the Survey photographs in promoting its program of preservation.

The Historical Reserve Collection of lithographs, engravings, original drawings, and some early photographs, which are primarily significant because of their historical and documentary value rather than as works of art, now runs a close second to the photographs relating to architecture in volume of use. These materials have been made much more accessible by the use of paper prints enlarged from microfilm, which are filed in various subject categories for ready reference use.

The organization of various large collections of negatives has also facilitated reference service. The Bain and French (200,000 negatives), the Genthe, Brady, Jackson (Detroit Publishing Company, 38,000 pieces), and the Red Cross (20,300 negatives) collections are now serviceable in varying degrees, although complete service will not be possible until prints can be prepared and incorporated in the pictorial files open to the public.

Consultant in Iconography.—In September 1950, Paul Vanderbilt, then Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, was appointed to serve as Consultant in Iconography, responsible to the Director of the Reference Department. The consultant's duties are to study the work of artists, photographers, and others who produce representative images and to make knowledge about them available in order to increase the accessibility and potential usefulness of the Library's collections in the field.

During the year the Consultant made investigations in the Library and in other institutions preliminary to compiling a guide to the iconography of Iran; worked on a catalog of 311 original daguerreotypes by the studio of Mathew B. Brady, which were made between 1845 and 1853 and which portray many of the prominent Americans of the time; and collaborated with the Museum of Modern Art in New York in selecting and preparing material for display in the Museum's exhibition, "Forgotten Photographers," to be presented in September 1951. He also worked with the Prints and Photographs Division in planning the organization of the collections.

RARE BOOKS DIVISION

The Division's acquisitions during the year were remarkable. Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald added 109 titles to the magnificent collection he has given to the Library, among them a copy of Cicero's *De Officiis* (Mainz, 1465); a unique copy of the 1491 illustrated edition of the *Fiorè di Virtu*, the existence of which was long suspected but not proved until this copy came to light; and a copy of the handsomely illustrated edition of Giovanni Boccaccio's *De Casibus Virorum Illustrium*, printed by Antoine Vérard in 1494. Mr. and Mrs. Jean Hersholt, of Beverly Hills, Calif., formally expressed their intention of presenting an important selection from their fine collection of Hans Christian Andersen books and manuscripts. And Mr. Alfred Whital Stern, of Chicago,

deposited in the Library what is considered to be the most extensive collection of Abraham Lincoln literature ever assembled by a private individual and provided for its being converted to a gift in time. The *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* will, of course, carry fuller accounts of these gifts to the nation.

Beginning in October, the Division ceased to be open on Saturdays. In consequence there were fewer readers than in fiscal 1950 and book circulation fell off proportionately, but the use of the Division's resources during the rest of the week remained on about the same level as last year. Readers and visitors came from all the 48 States except Nevada and Wyoming, from Canada, Central America, and South America, and from several countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Supplementary service was provided through supplying 1,190 books and other pieces to the Photoduplication Service for reproduction and through an exceedingly varied reference correspondence, covering such subjects as printings of the Declaration of Independence on cloth, eighteenth-century promotional literature inviting immigration to the American colonies, and the exact age of Cicero when he wrote his *De Senectute*.

Microfilm Reading Room.—Although some 30,540 reels of filmed newspapers were transferred during the year to the Serials Division, the Microfilm Reading Room still retains many of the Library's film collections. Among them are such large and important groups as the British Manuscripts Project material placed in the Library by the American Council of Learned Societies, copies of English books printed between 1475 and 1640, films of the Medina Collection of Spanish-American imprints, and the doctoral dissertation series. At the end of the fiscal year there were 24,000 fully processed reels of film in the unit's custody, plus several thousand others not yet under catalog or other control. In addition, it had 2,871 microcards and 7,371 microprint cards—comparatively new forms of reproduction for which it is developing methods of processing, shelving, and servicing. Despite the transfer of its filmed newspapers, the work load of the Microfilm Reading Room did not decrease greatly.

The processing of the negative microfilms received under the British Manuscripts Project was completed. Miss Faustine Dennis, Curator of the Microfilm Reading Room until her retirement in August, drew up the Library's final report, which was published under the title "American Council of Learned Societies, British Manuscripts Project: The Collection in the Library of Congress" in *American Documentation*, Summer (August), 1950.

SCIENCE DIVISION

Although this Division was established in fiscal 1950, and the Navy Research Section was incorporated in it, the development of a science program in the Library did not really begin until Dr. Raymund L. Zwemer was appointed Chief of the Division at the beginning of fiscal 1951. During the past year a start was made in identifying the Library's holdings in science. With assistance from a Chinese scholar, Mr. Yung-Ying Liu, working on a grant under the Chinese Emergency Aid Program of the State Department, a study was made of the Library's science serial publications in the Chinese language; and Dr. Richard Truscoe, serving as a consultant, evaluated current Slavic scientific materials.

Navy Research Section.—This Section continues to operate under a contract between the Library and the Office of Naval Research for providing certain bibliographic services involving the acquisition, cataloging, abstracting, and loan of technical reports resulting from Government research

and development programs, the publication of abstract bulletins and catalog cards covering these reports, and the provision of reference service on them.

There was a sharp rise in almost every aspect of the Section's work as the following table shows:

Processes and Services	Fiscal 1951	Increase over fiscal 1950
		Percent
Reports received (new titles)	22, 793	55
Reports loaned	40, 909	85
Abstracts prepared	11, 559	71
Reference requests filled	12, 657	23
Bulletins and pamphlets published	185	16
Catalog cards printed (titles)	11, 114	3
Recipients of unclassified abstracts	1, 213	11
Recipients of unclassified catalog cards	184	51

Two factors were chiefly responsible for this increase. In the first place, the appreciable over-all expansion of Government-sponsored research programs naturally increased both the raw material (technical reports) the Section received for processing and the interest of the potential recipients of its products. Secondly, during the past year considerable emphasis was placed on bringing the services that are available through the Section to the attention of all agencies eligible to make use of them. This was done by a field representative who visited laboratories and establishments participating in the research and development program; by other staff members who took part in symposia and conferences; and by the publication of articles and the distribution of brochures describing the Section's activities.

During the year 185 bulletins and pamphlets were issued. They included, 111 issues of the *Technical Information Pilot*, 31 issues of *European Scientific Notes*, a second edition of the *List of Subject Headings*, a *Preliminary List of Corporate Author Headings*, 3 catalogs of reports of the defunct Office of Scientific Research and Development (listing some 5,500 documents), and 9 literature surveys. The total number of copies of cards distributed during the year was 2,324,917. This constituted a reduction of a little more than 50 percent and was the result of printing cards on both back and front instead of on the front only.

A highlight in the Section's reference program was the initiation in April 1951 of a rapid "report bibliography" service. These bibliographies consist of photoreproductions of cards selected from the catalogs covering the report collection in the Section (including Office of Scientific Research and Development documents) and the general collections of the Library of Congress. More than 100 report bibliographies had been prepared by the end of the year.

The work of the Section in applying new advances in science to the problem of documentation and its participation in efforts to standardize procedures of the major technical information services of the Government have been discussed in the introduction to this report. SIPRE (Snow, Ice, and Permafrost Research Establishment) is also administered by the Section. Its purpose is to compile, under contract for the Corps of Engineers, an annotated bibliography on snow, ice, and permafrost. By the end of the year a considerable quantity of source material had been located and about 200 abstracts had been prepared. They are processed in catalog card form and distributed to such agencies as the Weather Bureau, the Arctic Institute of North America, and the Air Force Arctic-Desert-Tropic Information Center.

SLAVIC DIVISION

This division was created in January 1951. Its area of responsibility comprises the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, and, as a matter of administrative convenience, certain non-Slavic areas of Eastern Europe, such as Albania, Hungary, and Rumania. The Division has acquisitions, reference, bibliographical, research, and liaison responsibilities, but it has no custodial duties. Dr. Sergius Yakobson, formerly Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Legislative Reference Service, was appointed Chief of the Division on January 15, 1951. He also continues on a part-time basis his work for Congress as Senior Specialist in International Relations in the Legislative Reference Service.

A specific division of labor was established between the Slavic Division and the Slavic Room in the General Reference and Bibliography Division. The Slavic Room continues to be responsible for the custody and service of the unprocessed and partially processed collections of Slavica, for reference services to readers in the Slavic Room, and for replying to reference correspondence except when inquiries require the specialized treatment available in the Slavic Division. During the half year it has been in existence, the Division advised and assisted a number of Government agencies, the press, and various scholars on Slavic matters.

The Division also worked on the compilation of a list of post-Revolutionary Russian newspapers in major United States libraries. On the basis of this list a microfilming program, as described in the chapter on acquisitions, will be worked out. Negotiations were also conducted with the Mid-European Studies Center of the National Committee for a Free Europe and with the Department of State in regard to the establishment of new and significant bibliographical and research projects in the Slavic field at the Library. As a result, it is expected that the publication of an East European Accessions List similar to the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions* will be undertaken early in fiscal 1952.

Chapter III

Concerts, Exhibits, and Special Events

THIS chapter is a chronicle of those particular activities by which the Library's services for the enrichment of the nation's cultural life have been made most manifest. Thanks to generous patrons who have established foundations for the promotion of music, distinguished concerts have been presented, which have been heard in many cities of the land. Through a broad program of exhibits the Library has sought to give the public an increased understanding of the record of the American past and of the issues in which they have a common stake with other nations. Finally, it has provided a forum where specialists in many subjects have come together to discuss their fields, exchange views, and share their knowledge with others.

Concerts

The eleventh festival of chamber music presented during the year under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation celebrated two anniversaries—the Library of Congress' one hundred and fiftieth and the Foundation's own twenty-fifth. The dates chosen (October 28, 29, and 30) were identical with those of the first festival in 1925, and it was the Library's good fortune to have Mrs. Coolidge herself present to join in the festivities.

It was an event of both current and retrospective importance, and the program blended both elements. The retrospective quality was emphasized by the performance of works that have been especially prominent during Mrs. Coolidge's long career as a patron of the art. These included Ernest Bloch's *Suite* for viola and piano, a prize winner at the Berkshire Festival in 1919, and Ravel's unusual *Chansons Madécasses*, which Mrs. Coolidge commissioned in 1924 but which had never been performed in the Library. Two important ballets from the Foundation's earlier years—Igor Strawinsky's *Apollon Musagète* and Aaron Copland's *Appalachian Spring*—were presented in concert version. New music was also stressed, and four works commissioned by the Foundation received world premieres: a string quartet by William Schuman, a piano quartet by Aaron Copland, a piano quintet by Robert Palmer, and *Cinque Favole* (for voice and orchestra) by Gian Francesco Malipiero. All four proved to be significant additions to the concert repertoire.

Counting those presented in the festival, nine concerts altogether were held in the Library during the year under the Coolidge Foundation's sponsorship. The artists or ensembles appearing were: Jennie Tourel, mezzo-soprano; Julius Baker, flute; Milton Katims, viola; Alexander Schneider, violin; Herman Busch, violoncello; Erich Itor Kahn, piano; Sascha Jacobsen, violin; Frank Sheridan, piano; the Albeneri Trio; the Berkshire Quartet; the Hungarian String Quartet; the Juilliard String Quartet; the London String Quartet; the New York Quartet; and a group of musicians from the National Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Howard Mitchell.

The Coolidge Foundation also supported a number of concerts throughout the country, including some in places which, without its support, might have had no chamber music. Through these extension concerts the Foundation directly influences the course of music in America and introduces the Library of Congress as a very real cultural force in other communities. Eighteen of these extension concerts were held during the year.

Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall's benefactions to the Library began in 1935, when she presented four Stradivari instruments and four Tourte bows. A few months later she added a fifth Stradivari instrument and another Tourte, and in the spring of 1936 she established the Foundation bearing her name. Its fifteenth anniversary was celebrated this year in a fitting manner with a series of festival concerts presented during the latter half of April. Among the notable artists who performed were the Budapest String Quartet; Set Svanholm, tenor; Uta Graf, soprano; and Clifford Curzon, pianist.

The Whittall Foundation sponsors no concerts outside Washington, its prime purpose being to utilize the magnificent Stradivari instruments in the Library. During the year its concerts totaled 27, in 14 of which the Budapest String Quartet, sometimes with assisting artists, played the instruments made by the master of Cremona. Among those who appeared with this celebrated ensemble, besides Miss Graf and Mr. Curzon, were Max Hollaender, violin; Louis Graeler, violin; Milton Katims, viola; and Benar Heifetz, violoncello. Other artists or ensembles performing for the Foundation were Adolf Busch, violin, and Rudolf Serkin, piano; Zino Francescatti, violin, and Robert Casadesus, piano; Szymon Goldberg, violin, and Artur Balsam, piano; the New Music String Quartet; the New Art Wind Quintet; the Griller String Quartet; the Pasquier Trio; and the Paganini Quartet.

The Coolidge and Whittall Foundations each sponsored a concert for the annual convention of the Music Teachers National Association, which was held in Washington between Christmas and New Year's Day. The former presented the New Music String Quartet at convention headquarters in the Shoreham Hotel, and the latter made it possible for the delegates to hear Messrs. Francescatti and Casadesus in the Library's own auditorium. Much of the convention's success, from the strictly musical point of view, derived from these concerts.

Apart from the Foundation concerts, there was one unusual presentation during the year. On December 8, under the joint sponsorship of the Embassy of Ceylon and the Library's Folklore Section, a recital of folk songs of Ceylon, India, and Pakistan was given by Devar Surya Sena, assisted by his wife, Nelun Devi. The artists appeared in the brilliant and colorful costumes of their native Ceylon and accompanied their songs with music on the oriental harp, the Sinhalese rabana, the rebec, and the talam-peta.

Each Foundation concert presented in the Library was made available to musical Washington through FM radio. Station WGMS-FM broadcast the programs in their entirety for an audience of thousands. A list of all concerts presented during the year constitutes appendix III of this report.

Exhibits

To many thousands, even millions, of people throughout the country the Library of Congress does not mean a great research library, for they have little to do with research. It means the depository of many of the historical treasures of the Nation, memorabilia of the great and the important, rare and valuable books, fine prints, and photographs of the American scene. To give the public a chance to see these materials, to learn about their heritage of

culture and freedom, an active exhibit program is presented by the Library. No less than 64 special exhibits were arranged during the past year in addition to the Exhibits of the Week, the latter constituting a program of small exhibits featuring timely anniversaries. Many special displays were also sent on loan to other libraries and institutions.

In the Library's exhibits there has been an increasing emphasis on documenting and explaining international relations and events that are of common concern to America and other democratic nations. United Nations Human Rights Day, for example, offered the opportunity to display a group of documents that have helped furnish the framework for modern democratic legislation. The *Sachsenspiegel*, a code of Germanic customary law of the thirteenth century, a copy of the Code of Municipal Law of the Czech Kingdom of 1579, a text of the Act of Abjuration or Declaration of Independence of the Netherlands, and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of August 8, 1789, were among the pieces shown.

How our Government has endeavored to educate the people of Japan and the Ryukyu Islands in democratic processes was the subject of an exhibit presented in cooperation with the Department of the Army. The joint efforts of the well-known relief organization, CARE, and of UNESCO in supplying scholarly texts and reference works to war-depleted countries was the theme of a display during January, and their shipments of book packages to children overseas were illustrated the following month. Other exhibits of international interest honored the visit of Sr. Galo Plaza, President of Ecuador, and the meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics.

EXHIBITS HONORING THE STATES

Recurring features of the Library's exhibit program are exhibits honoring important State anniversaries. Two more were presented during the year, bringing the total in the series, counting the District of Columbia, to 13.

A display commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Territory of Indiana was opened on November 30 with a brief welcoming address by Senator Homer E. Capehart and talks by Mr. Howard E. Peckham, director of the Indiana Historial Bureau, and Mr. Elmer Davis, distinguished radio commentator. The cases and panels were arranged so that the books, manuscripts, prints, cartoons, maps, newspapers, and photographs gave a composite view of some of the significant developments in the history of the State from the period of the French explorations onward and to point out distinguished contributions of individual Hoosiers in religion, politics, industry, education, and literature.

Indicative of the scope of the exhibit was the variety of material displayed. Included were a letter from the French Jesuit missionary, Father Gabriel Marest, dated 1689, mentioning his effort to help in establishing a mission on the "Ouabache" (Wabash) River; a letter from George Rogers Clark to Patrick Henry describing the capture of Vincennes from the British in 1779; a printed copy of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, with marginal notes by Nathan Dane concerning property rights of the Indiana settlers; the first State constitution, printed at Vincennes in 1816; the first State laws, published in 1817 at Corydon, Indiana's early capital city; the initial number of *The New-Harmony Gazette* (1825); cartoons and broadsides stemming from William Henry Harrison's "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign of 1840; the manuscript draft of President Benjamin Harrison's inaugural address of 1889; first editions of Edward Eggleston's *The Hoosier Schoolmaster*, James Whitcomb Riley's *The Old Swimmin'-hole*, Lew Wallace's *Ben-Hur*,

Booth Tarkington's *The Gentleman from Indiana*, and "Kin" Hubbard's *Abe Martin of Brown County, Indiana;* the copyright deposit copy of the State song, Paul Dresser's *On the Banks of the Wabash* (1897); and some 60 photographs depicting Indiana scenes, architecture, industrial plants, and works by native artists.

The three hundredth anniversary of the founding of New Castle in Delaware by the Dutch was marked by an exhibit on a similar scale, which was opened on June 1. Senator J. Allen Frear, Jr., presided at the ceremonies, and talks were given by Representative J. Caleb Boggs and Prof. John Munroe of the Department of History of the University of Delaware. The Netherlands Embassy was represented by Dr. N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruïne, press and cultural counselor, who brought greetings from his Government.

The historical section of the exhibit began with early maps and rare books relating to "The Dutch Colony and its Rivals" and continued with patents and documents illustrating "Early Settlers and their Lands" and "Proprietors and Boundaries." One of the most unusual books shown was *An Act for Establishing the Boundaries of the Town of New-Castle* (1797); to fulfill its terms Benjamin H. Latrobe, Surveyor of the Public Buildings in Washington, was engaged to make a map of the city of New Castle, a photograph of which also appeared in the exhibit. The pictorial portion of the display contained recent views of important industries, representative schools, museums, hospitals, and other buildings in Delaware.

Handsome catalogs of the exhibit honoring the bicentennial of the birth of Wolfgang von Goethe, entitled *The Goethe Centuries, 1749–1949*, and of last year's exhibits on the sesquicentennial of the Library and the sesquicentennial of the establishment of the permanent seat of Government in the District of Columbia were published during the year. Mr. Elmer Davis' address, *Old Indiana and the New World*, and catalogs of the Indiana and Delaware exhibits were in press as the year ended.

MILESTONES OF AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENT

Under this title a major exhibit, designed to show the significant contributions of prominent Americans to progress in industry, science, government, literature, education, and other fields of human endeavor from the discovery of the New World to the end of World War I, was opened on June 30. It has proved to be one of the most popular and closely studied of the Library's sesquicentennial displays. The examples were selected with these general principles in mind: They should throw light on individual American initiative, intellect, and effort; they must be primary in character rather than derived from or dependent upon previous work by others; and they should embody achievements that have enriched the bloodstream of American life, exerting an influence felt long after their own time. These standards offered latitude to show a greatly varied assortment of material, drawn from every corner of the collections.

Among the 150 pieces in the "Milestones of American Achievement" exhibit, which will remain on view for an indefinite period, are John Fitch's drawing of the paddle-propelled steamboat, which members of the Constitutional Convention watched in operation on the Delaware on August 22, 1787; manuscript notes made by James Madison on the debate on a bill of rights in the Constitutional Convention; the original manuscript of the first telegraph message, "What hath God wrought!", sent by Samuel F. B. Morse on May 24, 1844; a photograph of the Drake Oil Well at Titusville, Pa., the first in the United States; a tiny diary of Clara Barton's; the first sequence of motion pictures, the "Edison Kinetoscope Record of a Sneeze" (1894); pictures of the Pan-

ama Canal under construction; and the original manuscript of W. C. Handy's "Saint Louis Blues."

These selections give positive testimony to the fact that our civilization has bred great, significant, and wholly indigenous works. Florence S. Berryman wrote in the Washington *Sunday Star* after seeing the exhibit: "Whether the claims of the U. S. S. R. to have been the agency and source of every discovery, invention, and contribution to human welfare, enlightenment and inspiration since prehistoric times had anything to do with it is not mentioned. But the Library of Congress recently opened another exhibition . . . which is a strong, concrete reply to the Russians' fantastic boasts."

LINCOLN EXHIBITS

On November 19, exactly fourscore and seven years after a famous address was delivered on a battleground near Gettysburg, the Library opened a notable display showing a selection from the magnificent collection of Lincolniana presented to the Nation by Mr. Alfred Whital Stern. Among the 63 pieces on display were *An Oration Delivered on the Battlefield at Gettysburg*, published in New York by Baker and Godwin in 1863, one of the first appearances of the Gettysburg Address as a booklet; a group of "campaign biographies" of 1860 and 1864; the bronze casts of Lincoln's hands and his life mask made by Leonard W. Volk in 1860; cartoons by Matt Morgan and other English artists; and one of the most stirring letters ever written by a commander in chief to a general in the field, Lincoln's letter of January 26, 1863, to Gen. Joseph Hooker. A complementary display drawn from other collections in the Library was designed to show Lincoln's stature outside the United States and included foreign newspaper reviews, biographies of Lincoln published in the European and Asiatic languages, and letters written by statesmen of other countries in homage to him.

The Library also joined with the Chicago Historical Society in its celebration of the eighty-seventh anniversary of the dedication of the Gettysburg battlefield, lending the first and second drafts of the Gettysburg Address to join the three other known copies in Lincoln's handwriting in the first display of these documents in one exhibit. All five manuscripts, after being shown in Chicago, were exhibited at the Library of Congress for 8 days during December.

At the time of these exhibits the Library published facsimile reproductions of the first and second drafts of the Address, with a page of notes. This inexpensive publication is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

NINTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS

The exhibition of prints selected from the artistic production of the past year opened on May 1. Held annually since 1943, the show has been open to all printmakers working in any manual technique in black and white or color, exclusive of drawings, photographs, or prints colored after printing. From 1,298 entries submitted by 577 artists, a distinguished jury of admission—composed of Adolf Dehn, Warren Mack, and Grant Reynard—chose 224 for display. They ranged in style from realism to pure abstraction and represented every technique practiced by graphic artists of today. A number of them were purchased by the Library for the Joseph and Elizabeth Robbins Pennell Collection through the fund bequeathed by the late Joseph Pennell for the acquisition of prints made by artists of any nationality within the last 100 years.

NEWS PHOTO EXHIBIT

The Eighth Annual News Photo Exhibit of the White House News Photographers Association was formally opened by the President of the United States in the

Whittall Pavilion on February 24. More than 400 photographs of spot news and feature events of the calendar year 1950 were displayed. They portrayed the war in Korea, the President's meeting with General MacArthur at Wake Island, the attempt to assassinate the President, the grounding of the U. S. S. *Missouri*, and other dramatic happenings. The presentation was made most effective by display stands of modern design and special fluorescent lighting.

EXHIBITS OF THE WEEK

Exhibits of the Week have been presented for the last 7 years. During the year under review they featured anniversaries of such eminent literary, artistic, and musical figures as Johann Sebastian Bach, Hans Christian Andersen, Theodore Parker, Eugene Field, George Bancroft, Geoffrey Chaucer, Benvenuto Cellini, Robert Louis Stevenson, John James Audubon, and Giuseppe Verdi; the centenaries of the succession of Millard Fillmore to the Presidency, of the publication of *The Scarlet Letter*, and of the first appearance in print of *Uncle Tom's Cabin;* and recalled such notable events as the ratifications of the Bill of Rights and of the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

LOAN EXHIBITS

Not all the Library's exhibits have been within its own buildings. Under careful guard, treasured documents have been sent to other cities, where thousands who may have never set foot in the National Capital have viewed them. Thomas Jefferson's Rough Draft of the Declaration of Independence and a group of manuscripts penned by Benjamin Franklin and Winston Churchill went to the University of Pennsylvania for the celebration of the bicentennial of its library; and the manuscripts of Richard Henry Lee's Resolution of Independence for the American Colonies, George Mason's draft of the Virginia Bill of Rights (1776), and Mason's proposed Declaration of Rights in amendment to the Constitution of the United States (1788) journeyed to the College of William and Mary for its "They Gave Us Freedom" exhibit. Selections from the Eighth National Exhibition of Prints were lent to the Department of Fine Arts of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. Other institutions to which the Library supplied material for special displays included the Naval Historical Foundation, Rutgers University, the Norfolk Museum of Fine Arts, and the University of Illinois Library School, in addition to the Chicago Historical Society mentioned above.

Topical exhibits, mounted on easily transportable panels, have been placed on view at various professional meetings. For the convention of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, held at Cleveland from April 29 through May 3, an exhibit was arranged to acquaint scientists and research workers with the Library's science resources. From there it traveled to the Science Museum of the St. Paul Institute, and it occupied a prominent place at the Special Libraries Association meeting in St. Paul. A display describing the copyright catalogs and their particular uses in the field of music was set up at the convention of the National Association of Music Manufacturers in Chicago. An exhibit on the services of the Division for the Blind was presented at the annual meeting of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, held at Daytona Beach in the latter part of June.

The pictorial display on the Library's processes, entitled "Publisher to Bookshelf," has continued its far-ranging travels throughout the year, being displayed at many institutions in this country and, by arrangement with the Division of Libraries and Institutes of the Department of State, at its cultural center in Rio de Janeiro. The photographic sections of

two State exhibits were lent to the Department for display abroad. The exhibit relating to California was shown in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and the one relating to Wisconsin was displayed in Bolivia and Paraguay.

Special Events

INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM ON LUSO-BRAZILIAN STUDIES

Sponsored jointly by Vanderbilt University and the Library as part of the sesquicentennial celebration, a unique meeting of specialists on Brazilian and Portuguese culture met in the Library on October 18–21. More than 200 scholars from Argentina, Brazil, England, France, Germany, Portugal, and the United States came together to discuss matters of common interest. Francis M. Rogers, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University, served as president, and the following specialists were advisers for the separate sessions: Prof. Charles Wagley of Columbia University for cultural anthropology, Prof. Robert C. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania for fine arts, Prof. Alexander Marchant of Vanderbilt University for history, Profs. Charles R. Boxer of the University of London and Engel Sluiter of the University of California at Berkeley for the instruments of scholarship, and Dean Edwin B. Williams of the University of Pennsylvania and Dean Rogers for language and literature. The discussions and papers presented during the meetings are being edited by Professor Marchant and will be published by the Vanderbilt University Press.

In connection with the Colloquium, several different exhibits dealing with the cultures of Portugal and Brazil were installed. The largest one, organized by the Portuguese Colloquium Commission, contained 1,600 books and periodicals published in Portugal and her overseas territories during the years 1940–50. A valuable adjunct to this exhibit was a 152-page printed catalog prepared by Dr. Zeferino Paulo, secretary of the Commission. When the exhibition closed, the Commission generously turned over to the Library of Congress those books that were not already in the Library's collections. Another large exhibit consisted of 75 outstanding photographs made by Professor Smith and arranged to point out significant parallels of design and construction between seventeenth and eighteenth century buildings in Portugal and those in its colonies, especially in the New World. This exhibit was later sent to the Ministry of Education in Brazil for circulation there. Other exhibits dealt with "The Discovery and Exploration of Brazil," "Historic and Modern Maps of Portugal and Brazil," "Early Imprints of Brazilian and Portuguese Laws," "The Portuguese in the Orient," and "Documents on Brazil and Portugal in the Manuscripts Division."

PRESENTATION OF A COPY OF THE BOOK OF KELLS

In an impressive ceremony in the Coolidge Auditorium on March 14, His Excellency, Mr. Séan MacBride, Irish Minister of External Affairs, presented the Library with a copy of the manuscript known as the Book of Kells, greatest of his country's cultural monuments, faithfully reproduced by the Swiss publishing firm of Urs Graf from the original in Trinity College, Dublin. The Book of Kells, sometimes called the Book of Colum Cille, is a manuscript of the Four Gospels which was written and ornamented by Irish monks some time between the sixth and ninth centuries A. D., the exact date being a matter of debate among scholars. Exquisitely designed, ornamented, and illuminated, it is one of the finest creations of the human hand. In presenting this token of friendship from his people to the people of the United States, Mr. MacBride was accompanied by Mr. Séan Nunan, Secretary of

the Irish Department of External Affairs and former Minister of Ireland to the United States, and His Excellency, Mr. John Joseph Hearne, Ambassador of Ireland to the United States.

Under the sponsorship of the Library and the Douglas Hyde Gaelic Society of Washington, a lecture on this world-famous manuscript was given on April 15 by Miss Dorothy Miner, Librarian and Keeper of Manuscripts of the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore. The lecture was printed in the August 1951 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions.*

MAUGHAM MANUSCRIPT PRESENTED

"This manuscript is presented to the Library of Congress on the condition that it is never printed." So reads the inscription in the first of two small volumes brought to America by the distinguished English novelist, W. Somerset Maugham, and given to the Library at a luncheon held in his honor on October 11. "The Artistic Temperament of Stephen Carey" is the title of the novel, and it was written during a 6-month stay in Seville in 1897. Mr. Maugham tried to find a publisher for it in London but was unsuccessful; disappointed, he laid it away and turned his pen to other efforts. But its theme was not forgotten, and years later he reworked it with mature artistry into his masterpiece, *Of Human Bondage.* In his remarks at the luncheon, Mr. Maugham observed that if the Library had not been willing to accept the manuscript he would have destroyed it. The Library has gladly saved it from this fate and has placed it beside the 16 manuscript notebooks of *Of Human Bondage*, which Mr. Maugham presented in 1946.

THE WHITTALL POETRY FUND

Through a generous grant from Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, constituting a Poetry Fund, a Poetry Room was established on December 25. Located in the northwest corner of the third floor of the Main Library Building, it was formally dedicated on April 23, William Shakespeare's birthday. The initial program presented under the fund established by Mrs. Whittall was a joint reading from the poems of Edwin Arlington Robinson by the well-known stage and screen actor, Burgess Meredith, in the Coolidge Auditorium on May 1. Prof. Cleanth Brooks of Yale University, author of numerous books of literary criticism, joined Mr. Meredith on the stage and gave a commentary on Robinson's poems.

OTHER LECTURES

A number of memorable lectures were given during the year, in addition to those mentioned earlier in this chapter. On October 12, as a part of the sesquicentennial celebrations, Prof. Talbot F. Hamlin of Columbia University discussed Benjamin Henry Latrobe's architectural work in the city of Washington. This talk, illustrated with slides, was given under the auspices of the Washington Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Prof. Carroll C. Pratt, head of the Psychology Department of Princeton University and an internationally known authority on the psychology of music aesthetics, gave a fascinating talk on "Music as the Language of Emotion" on December 21. His lecture, the fourth that has been presented under the auspices of the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund, will be published and distributed during the coming year.

"The Rebirth of Hebrew Literature in Israel" was the theme of a lecture given on December 14 by His Excellency, the Ambassador of Israel to the United States and its representative at the United Nations, Mr. Abba Eban, in celebration of Jewish Book Month. Immediately afterward the Chief of the Hebraic Section, in the name of the Washington Chapter of the

American Friends of the Hebrew University, presented Mr. Eban with a set of George Washington's writings as a gift for the President of the State of Israel and the chairman of the board of directors of the Hebrew University.

Dr. Aziz Suryal Atiya, professor of medieval history at Farouk I University, spoke on "The Arabic Treasures of St. Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai" on March 19, preceding the formal opening of a display of photographic reproductions of manuscripts the Library has microfilmed at the monastery. The exhibit traced the evolution of Arabic calligraphy from the ninth century to the present in unbroken sequence and was derived from dated materials, the most complete ever assembled in this field.

A lecture entitled "Explorations in Transjordan" was given on April 30 by Dr. Nelson Glueck, professor of Biblical archaeology and president of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati and of the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York. The talk was arranged to honor the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Schools of Oriental Research, on whose behalf Dr. Glueck, between 1932 and 1947, had led expeditions that explored the surface remains of more than a thousand sites of antiquity throughout Transjordan.

Last, but far from least, should be mentioned the demonstration entitled "The Making of an Etching," offered on May 22 by John Taylor Arms in the Coolidge Auditorium. Clothed in a smock, standing behind two long tables laden with tools and equipment, and with Joseph Pennell's etching press at one side of the stage, Mr. Arms held his audience entranced for 3 hours with a step-by-step exposition of the creation of a print from the grounding of a plate to the final printing of a proof. It was a remarkable performance by a master of his art.

Chapter IV

The Acquisition of Materials

BEFORE the end of World War II the Library of Congress had learned that to serve the informational needs of the Government it needed a highly developed acquisitions program for precisely those areas of the world that had formerly received but scant attention—areas where the work of acquisition is complicated by absence of bibliographic listings, by an imperfectly organized book trade, and by linguistic problems. It had learned also to ascribe new value to publications from these areas that only a few years before would have been regarded as ephemeral and of little value. For the tempo of international events had demonstrated that on occasion decisions of moment must be made by our Government on inferences drawn from whatever economic, political, cultural, or scientific information can be found. And sometimes the only sources available are such materials as provincial newspapers, political leaflets, handbills, trade directories, and other materials often relegated in the past to storage collections or not collected at all.

But the cost of acquiring publications from these areas, namely, from Eastern Europe, from South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and the Far East, is high and the process is painfully slow. Relationships with dealers have not been smoothed by long custom. Instead they are hampered by local export controls. Even more important, the Library is not adequately staffed with experts on these areas to conduct its acquisitions work with the highest efficiency. It lacks the personnel to undertake the development of as comprehensive an exchange program with institutions in many countries as is desirable, it cannot afford as many and as frequent field trips to these countries as is desirable for the purpose of instructing dealers and developing exchange relationships, and, finally, its funds for the purchase of publications have not kept pace with either increased demand on the collections or increasing prices.

The problem of bringing to this country the published informational resources adequate to the needs of Government and scholarly research is of concern not to the Library of Congress alone but to all our research libraries. Evidence of their enlightened interest is the development of the Farmington Plan, described later in this chapter, which represents a most promising attack on that problem. So far the Farmington Plan has been applied to the commercial monographic publications of countries where the book trade is reasonably well developed and where publication is in the Roman alphabet. The same spirit of cooperation and the same joint planning that have made the Farmington Plan successful thus far will be required if the libraries of the United States are to collect on a world-wide basis the annual production of research publications, not only those available commercially but also those issued by foreign national and local governments, scholarly and scientific institutions, and political, commercial, and other associations. Whether or not the collective resources of the research libraries of the country are adequate for this undertaking is questionable. Certainly, however, by pooling strength, dividing responsibility, and adhering to a common plan, a great deal can be accomplished.

By the end of the fiscal year, a Committee on National Needs had been appointed by the Association of Research Libraries to study this problem, among others, and had held a first meeting at the Library of Congress. Hopeful as this development is, it can promise only a gradual and long-range improvement in our national library resources. In the meantime the Library of Congress must improve its coverage of publications from the critical areas of the world. Last year it found itself facing this need for intensified activity with reduced appropriations for the purchase of materials. It was necessary, as a consequence, to make sacrifices, to curtail purchases in a number of fields.

This retrenchment took place largely in the acquisition of noncurrent materials needed to fill gaps in the Library's collections and affected mainly the acquisition of rare books, music, folklore materials, prints, photographs, and manuscripts. But it also affected the acquisition of current foreign publications in a number of fields, especially those relating to the humanities. The Library has been handicapped not only by lack of funds needed to purchase essential publications but also by insufficient staff to expend available funds to the best advantage and to exploit fully opportunities for the exchange of publications with foreign sources.

The outbreak of hostilities in Korea in the summer of 1950 and the consequent acceleration of the national defense effort have vastly increased the demand made upon the Library's informational resources. The demand has, naturally, been particularly heavy for material relating to those areas of present and potential critical interest to the United States. Unfortunately, it is in just these areas that the Library's collections are most deficient.

A strong effort has been made to concentrate available resources, in terms of both book funds and manpower, on the acquisition of publications contributing information needed for the national defense effort. This has meant an emphasis on current publications, especially on those of a scientific, technical, economic, and political character, and on Soviet publications and publications from the Soviet satellite countries, the Near East, Southeast Asia, and the Far East.

One conspicuous success was the acquisition of bibliographical information regarding current publishing in Southeast Asia, an area where we had hitherto been unsuccessful. For the Far East, a large number of current Chinese publications were obtained, and collections of older materials basic for the study of Korea, Manchuria, and Mongolia have been purchased in Japan.

Acquisitions of monographs and serials from the Soviet Union are relatively heavy, but in many instances duplicative. Several major and secondary sources of supply are utilized in Russia itself, in Western Europe, and in this country. Acquisitions from the Soviet satellite countries have improved. Bibliographical information concerning current publications is now being received regularly from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Rumania. From the last-named country it had previously not been possible to obtain such information.

Of major significance were the institution during the year of new ordering arrangements and the development of existing ones in the Near East. Dr. Robert F. Ogden, Chief of the Library's Near East Section, visited Cyprus, Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, and Iran during the period from January to July 1951, and he greatly improved the Library's acquisitions arrangements in that region.

A transfer of funds from the Department of State, under the International Information and Educational Activities Program, enabled the Library to purchase current

American books, costing $4,400, for transmittal to 39 libraries and learned societies in 9 countries in areas of strategic interest to the United States. Institutions with which the Library of Congress already had exchange relations were chosen and in the selection of publications to be sent known needs were kept in mind. This project has helped to stimulate the Library's exchange program in these areas. Library of Congress publications and carefully selected publications of other United States Government agencies are also being sent to these institutions.

Policy considerations affecting the Library's acquisitions program continued to receive attention in the year just ended. A small group of the Library's chief officers met with the Librarian on a number of occasions to discuss with him in an informal seminar the basic problems involved. A series of separate acquisitions statements, each addressed to an individual problem but considered within the framework of general policy, is being prepared. The various categories of publications are to be taken up in the order of their importance. Already statements of acquisitions policy with respect to the major categories of materials to be acquired by the Library have been prepared and approved.

Acquisitions Machinery

Two of the principal devices on which the Library relies in its acquisition of foreign materials are the "open order" system and the "blanket order" system. Under the former, the availability of adequate current national bibliographies, received at regular and frequent intervals, renders it possible for the Library to make its own selections from these bibliographies of specific current publications desired for the collections. There are now in effect 39 open order arrangements, of which 10 are directed at the procurement of legal publications.

Blanket orders are instituted in those areas in which information regarding current publications is received sporadically or is nonexistent. Under this system a designated source of supply is authorized to select publications for the Library within the framework of its acquisitions policies. There are in effect at the present time 224 arrangements of this character, of which 103 provide for the selection of legal publications.

International exchange is another important means of obtaining material, and the Library's international exchange relations were also improved and expanded during the year. The Department of State concluded executive agreements for the exchange of government publications with 5 foreign nations, namely Costa Rica, Greece, India, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia, bringing the number of such bilateral agreements in force to 43.

In addition to the formal exchange agreements concluded by the Department of State, the Library itself negotiated informal agreements with the University College of Nigeria at Ibadan, the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the American University of Beirut. These agreements provide for the sending of partial depository sets of United States Government publications in return for a copy of each of the publications issued by the Governments of Nigeria, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and Lebanon. New arrangements were made in a number of the British colonies for a complete coverage of their official publications, and the Library's network of exchange relationships with nonofficial institutions was greatly enlarged, particularly on the continent of Europe, where 727 new exchange agreements were entered into during the fiscal year. Altogether, more than 625,000 pieces were received by the Library during the year through the medium of foreign exchange.

As in previous years, the assistance of the

Department of State in helping the Library to establish purchasing arrangements in foreign lands, in forwarding information, in negotiating agreements for the exchange of government documents, and in procuring publications of great value for the Library through its far-flung facilities overseas was literally indispensable. The sympathetic and understanding cooperation extended by Dr. Carl Ginsburg, Chief of the Civilian Agencies Branch of the Department's Division of Acquisition and Distribution, and the energetic efforts on the Library's behalf of Mr. LeRoy Makepeace, the Department's Publications Procurement Officer in India, deserve special mention.

The Library's acquisitions program benefited from visits made to foreign countries by several members of the staff in addition to Mr. Ogden. Mr. Verner W. Clapp, the Chief Assistant Librarian, paid a brief visit to Yugoslavia and was instrumental in implementing a bilateral agreement with the Government of Yugoslavia for the exchange of official publications. The Law Librarian, Mr. W. Lawrence Keitt, spent several weeks in England, Scotland, France, and the Netherlands and helped improve the Library's purchasing arrangements for legal materials in those countries.

The Library was fortunate in obtaining the services for varying periods of time throughout the year of a group of able men and women who accepted temporary appointments as consultants and greatly assisted the Library by surveying segments of its collections and studying various phases of its acquisitions procedures. Among them were Mr. Herman Liebaers, Reference Librarian of the Bibliothèque Royale of Brussels, who surveyed the Library's postwar Belgian collections; Miss Barbara Baer (now Mrs. de Gomez), formerly a State Department cultural affairs officer, who was most helpful in suggesting additional acquisitions sources in Mexico, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Chile and in advising generally on the Latin American exchange program; Mr. Derek Ashdown Clarke, Assistant Keeper of the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum, whose exhaustive analysis of certain phases of the Library's ordering arrangements in Great Britain was very profitable for the Library; Dr. Nathan Van Patten, Professor of Bibliography at Stanford University and for many years its Director of Libraries, who employed his lively interest in and special knowledge of Canadian bibliography to good effect in the interests of the Library's collections; and Mr. Karl-Emerik Olsoni, who gave advice as to Finnish and related Scandinavian collections. Dr. Marin Pundeff, Consultant on the Bulgarian Collection, and Dr. Bogumil Vosnjak, Consultant on the Yugoslav Collection, recommended materials to strengthen these collections, particularly recent publications. Dr. Vlastimil Kybal, who during the previous year served as Consultant on the Czech Collection, and Dr. John K. Birge, whose services in the interests of the Library's Turkish collections have been mentioned in earlier *Annual Reports*, were of continuing assistance to the Library in their fields.

The Microfilm Program

It has long been recognized by American research libraries that one of the most important problems facing them is the formulation of a plan for microfilming basic research materials, both domestic and foreign, that will prevent wasteful duplication of effort and assure the employment of available resources with maximum effectiveness. The problem is particularly acute as regards research materials in foreign institutions.

The Library of Congress has already done much, in cooperation with other institutions, to promote the filming of important bodies of material that would otherwise be unavailable in this country.

The present piecemeal program, however, could and should be developed into an integrated program that would contribute immeasurably toward building up the resources of the research libraries of the country while at the same time saving from potential destruction irreplaceable treasures of information now precariously preserved in institutions abroad.

Responding to a national need in a critical field, the Library was engaged at the end of the fiscal year in compiling a list of post-Revolutionary Russian newspapers to be found in major libraries in the United States as the basis for a proposed cooperative microfilming program. The aim of this program is to microfilm Soviet materials, particularly newspapers, which are subject to rapid deterioration, thus making them accessible to institutions and scholars interested in Slavic studies and research. The compilation of this list was undertaken by the Library with the assistance of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, and the project is sponsored by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. A survey of resources of information in the Library has already brought together more than 700 titles of Russian newspapers. Concurrently there is being compiled, with the generous cooperation of the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Library Catalogue, a list of available microfilms of Russian newspapers.

The information gathered will be incorporated into a preliminary list for checking by other libraries with the view to ultimate publication as a Union Checklist of Russian Newspapers. With this information in hand, it is expected that the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies will recommend a selected group of titles as of the first priority for filming and that efforts will be made to obtain the financial support of American institutions with Slavic collections in preserving these titles and making them more widely available.

The Library of Congress has cooperated with the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union in compiling a *Union List of Latin American Newspapers in Libraries in the United States*. This list was issued in the spring of 1951 in a preliminary edition for checking purposes. When completed it will provide the necessary information on which a large-scale cooperative filming program in this field may be based.

The problem of preserving and making available for research in this country archival materials in foreign repositories is of deep concern to libraries and to organized scholarship in general and should have a very high priority in any cooperative microfilming program. Early in the fiscal year the Library sent the Special Assistant on the Microfilm Program, Dr. Lester K. Born, to Paris. His assignment called for a survey in the major archives and libraries of Western Europe of unpublished bibliographies, lists, inventories, calendars, and other guides to collections of unpublished research materials. Dr. Born was charged with inquiring into existing facilities for microfilming and into conditions or restrictions that might limit photocopying in the various repositories, undertaking to have such restrictions lifted, and assisting not only the Library of Congress but other American research libraries as well in obtaining permission to film selected bodies of material. He was, within the limitations of the Library's budget, to film for it those unpublished guides that were recommended by him as of the first order of importance.

In carrying out this assignment Dr. Born, while concentrating on the rich resources of the archives and libraries of Paris, also visited Belgium, England, Germany, the Netherlands, Scotland, and Switzerland. He reported on the collections of 20 archives, 36 libraries, and 18

other institutions and organizations. Information was forwarded on more than 350 unpublished catalogs and other finding aids.

The major microfilming projects described in last year's *Annual Report* as in progress have now been successfully concluded. That *Report* dwelt at some length on the background and early stages of the operations conducted by the Library, in cooperation with the American Foundation for the Study of Man, at the ancient Monastery of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai. The final shipment of films from Sinai reached the Library in August 1950. The films included copies of 3,300 manuscripts, 1,737 firmans, and 116 miniatures. All liturgical works prior to the fourteenth century and all other manuscripts prior to the eighteenth century were copied. Dr. Kenneth W. Clark of Duke University, who served as general editor of the St. Catherine's project, has given an account of its achievements in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* for May 1951.

As the year ended, work had almost been completed on a checklist of the materials copied at Mount Sinai. The checklist was compiled by Dr. and Mrs. Clark and by Prof. Aziz Suryal Atiya of Farouk I University, who described the Arabic portions of the collections. Dr. Clark made repeated trips to Washington in the course of the work and Professor Atiya came to the Library from Egypt to serve for 3 months as a Special Consultant in order to complete his part of the task. The list will be published by the Library in the near future.

The article by Dr. Clark referred to above also describes the almost equally important microfilming project carried out in Jerusalem as a joint undertaking of the Library of Congress and the American Schools of Oriental Research. The work begun in the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate Library was extended to the Armenian Patriarchate Library and was brought to a close in September 1950. A checklist of the manuscripts and miniatures that were filmed for the library is in preparation.

The projects for filming the official gazettes of all the Mexican States and Territories up to 1924 and for copying the diplomatic correspondence between the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Mexico City and the Mexican Legation in Washington for the period 1853–98 were completed and our laboratory in Mexico City was closed at the end of the fiscal year. An agreement was concluded between the Library of Congress and the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia for a continuation of the microcopying program in Mexico on a cooperative basis. Under this agreement important materials in the archives of the city of Puebla have already been filmed. The films are being devcloped by the Instituto Nacional, and positive copies will be available in both Washington and Mexico City.

In another area of Latin America, the Library of Congress has entered into a cooperative agreement with a national institution for the microfilming of a body of material of considerable importance. The University of Chile toward the close of the fiscal year began the filming for its own collections and for those of the Library of Congress of complete files of two major Chilean newspapers, *El Mercurio* and *El Ferrocarril*. *El Mercurio* is the oldest newspaper in Spanish America, having begun publication in 1827, and *El Ferrocarril* was for more than half a century the principal independent daily of the country.

In the Far East, the filming of selected series of records in the archives of the Japanese Foreign Office, carried out with the cooperation of the State Department and with the assistance of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, was completed. More than 2,000 reels of microfilm have been received. A catalog of the collection has been prepared for publica-

tion in the near future. The Library is exploring the possibility of entering into a cooperative agreement with a Japanese institution for the filming of Japanese newspapers, periodicals, and government publications needed to complete its collections and for filming Chinese publications now available only in Japan.

In London, Miss Ruth Anna Fisher, a member of the Library's staff, continued to have copied, chiefly in the Public Record Office and the British Museum, important series of papers pertaining to American history. This work, as in previous years, was supported by the income from the Wilbur Fund for the reproduction of material relating to American history in European archives.

In Paris, Dr. Howard C. Rice, Jr., of Princeton University, while in France on a Fulbright Fellowship, filmed for the Library all the available unpublished inventories in Series A, B, and C of the "Section Moderne" in the Archives Nationales. The documents inventoried are parliamentary archives for the period since 1789. These inventories are the key to a rich storehouse of source material for the study of French history. A list is available. The filming of other inventories in the Archives Nationales, begun by Dr. Rice, has been continued by Dr. Born.

Another former Fulbright Fellow, Dr. A. P. Nasatir of San Diego State College, had prepared for the Library microfilm copies of consular correspondence in the Foreign Affairs Series in the Archives Nationales. The volumes copied contain correspondence between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and French consulates in the United States and make available in this country original background material on American history. These documents also were filmed under the Wilbur Fund.

The Library has engaged in a joint undertaking with the Colegio de México to microfilm in the archives of the Ministry of War in Paris manuscript material relating to the period of the Maximilian intervention in Mexico. At the end of the year this project had been virtually completed.

Prof. Robert L. Reynolds of the University of Wisconsin, working in Italy under a Fulbright Fellowship, microfilmed for the Library early notarial materials in the Archivo di Stato in Genoa. These materials are collections of the documents certified by twelfth and thirteenth century notaries and include promissory notes, wills, post-mortem inventories, trust documents, deeds, and other official papers reflecting the legal practice of the time. This material also has an interesting relationship to colonial expansion from the European continent in later centuries.

In Athens, yet another Fulbright Fellow, Dr. Peter Topping of the University of California, Santa Barbara, prepared for the United States Educational Foundation in Greece a preliminary survey report on unpublished historical materials in the archives, libraries, and monasteries of Greece. These materials relate mainly to the Turkish and national periods of Greek history. His mission, like that of the other Fulbright Fellows mentioned above, was sponsored by the American Historical Association's Committee on Documentary Reproduction, which is under the chairmanship of Prof. Edgar L. Erickson of the University of Illinois, and was endorsed by the Library of Congress.

During the year 1949–50 Prof. Isidore Silver of the University of Connecticut, filmed for the Library, in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, the prime editions of the works of Pierre de Ronsard. At that time he was unable to obtain a few titles, but copies of them were procured on microfilm by the Library during the past year, and the project has now been virtually com-

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pleted. A list is being prepared by Professor Silver.

In Spain, a distinguished scholar, Sr. José de la Peña, compiled for the Library a list of *residencias* of functionaries of the Indies during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, with a view to a possible microfilming project at a later date. In the same country the Library concluded an agreement with the Hemeroteca Municipal of Madrid for the exchange of microfilm copies of materials needed for the collections of the two institutions.

Purchases

Items received and accessioned in the Order Division increased from 130,400 to 196,467. Inquiries received and answered by letter numbered 3,519 as compared with 3,038 the year previous. Production in other categories showed a decline. Thus, only 28,885 purchase requisitions were acted upon as against 38,657 the year before, and the number of titles searched fell from 29,950 to 16,845. This decrease is in part attributable to the restrictions on purchasing noncurrent material.

The procedures of the Order Division have been under constant study for several years. As a result several time and labor saving devices were instituted in fiscal 1951. One of the most important recent improvements was the designing of a new system of accounting controls, approved just after the end of the fiscal year, which is expected to bring into complete agreement the monthly statements of the Accounts Office and the Order Division, thus preventing any possible loss of book purchase funds through the lapse of appropriations. It will also make possible a concise and accurate report of expenditures. New order forms were designed and placed in use during the year, and machine procedures for the handling of continuation orders were refined, although these procedures had not been instituted by the end of the year. The system of allotting funds for the priced exchange program was simplified, and delays in the handling of items received from dealers on approval were largely eliminated. A backlog of unanswered correspondence was reduced to about 250 pieces, and the filing of current purchase requisitions was brought up-to-date.

Exchanges

The exchange sections of the Exchange and Gift Division handled in the course of the year 3,119,164 pieces. Among the chief categories were publications received from the Public Printer, other Federal agencies, and the Copyright Office. This figure does not include an estimated 2,000,000 newspaper issues, nor does it include materials that upon examination were found to be duplicates not needed for the Library's collections and were added to the duplicates collection or otherwise disposed of.

The staff was unable to accession all materials received and the number of unaccessioned items on hand grew from an estimated 1,000,000 pieces to 1,200,000 pieces. This backlog, however, is not as large as the 1,750,000 unaccessioned pieces reported in 1948.

Publications received by official donation from agencies of the 48 States showed a marked increase, from 75,450 to 106,973. County and municipal publications increased slightly, from 5,039 to 5,954. Exchanges with nonofficial institutions in this country were responsible for the receipt of 46,733 items, a perceptible gain over the 42,989 items recorded the previous year. From foreign sources there were received on international exchange 629,948 pieces compared with 557,467 pieces in 1950.

The exchange sections sent out on exchange 211,587 items as against 210,935 pieces the year before. In addition there were forwarded to foreign depositories

through the facilities of the Smithsonian Institution more than half a million copies of United States Government publications.

General Order 1457, dated December 28, 1950, made possible a more effective program for the exchange of the Library's rare surplus duplicates with other institutions and with book dealers. Under this program duplicates available for exchange are listed in the *Antiquarian Bookman* or similar media having a general circulation among antiquarian booksellers. Book dealers are invited to submit offers in terms of a fixed value of material to be selected by the Library from their current catalogs and offers. Libraries are invited to offer specific publications in their collections. By the end of the fiscal year three lists of rarities available from the Library on an exchange basis had been published and had met with an excellent response. For certain of the items advertised in the first two lists, the Library had acquired other rarities valued at $1,406.

Gifts

The largest number of gifts ever made in any one year in the Library's history were received during fiscal 1951, when 141,478 items were presented. This total does not include manuscript pieces, numbering nearly 164,000, nor does it include a count of the items in several large gifts that came to the Library late in the fiscal year and have not yet been fully processed.

Numerous important collections and individual items were received to the great enrichment of the Library's resources. Only a few can be mentioned here. Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald added many notable volumes to the Rosenwald Collection. Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall presented four important autograph compositions of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy and Arnold Schoenberg and made possible the purchase of a distinguished collection of musical manuscripts formerly in the possession of the Wittenstein family. Mr. Alfred Whital Stern gave to the Library his outstanding collection of Lincoln literature, considered to be the most extensive collection of Lincolniana ever assembled by a private individual. The late Mrs. Sergei Rachmaninoff presented to the Library of Congress the large collection of autograph music manuscripts, letters, and other memorabilia that comprises the Rachmaninoff Archives. Mr. W. Somerset Maugham added to his previous gifts the original manuscript of "The Artistic Temperament of Stephen Carey," the first version of *Of Human Bondage*. Mr. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., made possible the purchase of a copy of Tobias Lear's *Observations on the River Potomack*, New York, 1793, with annotations by James Kent relating to the District of Columbia, Georgetown, and Alexandria as they were in the year 1793.

A collection of thousands of photographs picturing the far corners of the earth over a period of half a century, which were taken by Mrs. W. Chapin Huntington and her father, the late Frank G. Carpenter, was presented by Mrs. Huntington. More than 4,000 recordings were received as gifts from the major recording companies, RCA-Victor, Decca, Columbia, Capitol, and M-G-M. The Government of Ireland presented a superb reproduction of the exquisitely illuminated medieval manuscript known as the Book of Kells.

Among the important manuscript collections deposited in the Library or received as gifts were the papers of Maj. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, Roland S. Morris, and Frank L. Greene. Additions were made to the papers of Carl Schurz, Gifford Pinchot, Henry White, Andrew Ellicott, and Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the Taft, Low, and Hoxie families, and the Naval Historical Foundation Collection.

Complete acquisition statistics are contained in appendix VI of this report.

Publications Relating to Acquisitions

The Monthly Checklist of State Publications this year marked the fortieth anniversary of the publication of its first issue. Late in the fall of 1909, Dr. J. David Thompson, Chief of the Division of Documents and a distinguished economist, conceived the idea of issuing a periodical checklist of State documentary material received currently by the Library of Congress and of distributing it widely. He believed that there was a real need for such a periodical and that it might have many valuable and practical applications. He was encouraged to develop a plan, and in 1910 the Library began publication. Dr. Thompson's belief that the *Checklist* would be a useful tool in the field of American bibliography has been amply justified. It is the only consolidated record of the publications currently issued by the 48 States, the Territories, and the possessions of the United States. It reaches all corners of the world and is widely considered a valuable source of information.

There is, however, considerable opportunity for improvement in the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*. Numerous suggestions have been made to this end, and Dr. Jerome K. Wilcox, formerly Chairman of the ALA Committee on Public Documents, has been particularly helpful in his analysis of the publication and in his suggestions regarding it.

The criticism most frequently made regarding the *Monthly Checklist* is in regard to its failure to provide complete coverage of the publications of all the States. There is no machinery that provides for the automatic deposit of copies of all State publications in the Library of Congress, although a number of States have laws that attempt to insure the regular deposit of their publications. Recent surveys indicate that the Library of Congress is receiving only 50 or 60 percent of the total number of publications issued, although those that are received are probably the more important State publications. If the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* is to be of maximum usefulness it must attain comprehensive coverage in its field. The cooperation of the States and particularly of the libraries and library associations in each State will be indispensable in attaining this goal and continued efforts will be made to enlist their support.

That progress is being achieved is indicated by the 33 percent increase in the number of State documents received, 81,315 in fiscal 1950 as compared with 108,026 in fiscal 1951, but unfortunately a backlog developed of items to be listed; only 14,834 items were listed in 1951 as against 15,077 items in 1950.

The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, which supplements this *Report*, described several outstanding collections that came to the Library during the year under review. It contained the annual reports on acquisitions made by the custodial divisions and carried accounts of the major microfilming projects in which the Library has been engaged. A series of articles listing current national bibliographies was concluded with the February 1951 issue. It is hoped that issuance in this preliminary form will result eventually in the publication of a definitive edition of this compilation. The November 1950 issue celebrated the founding of the Library of Congress in 1800. As pointed out in the foreword, this special issue was dedicated "to a description of the Library's collections as they were in the beginning and as they might have been had attainment, objective, and fortune been more generous. In this way, it is hoped, the world into which the Library was born, the progress of culture to that time, and the intellectual interests of the American Government as they then existed, may, however dimly,

be discerned." Comments in the press indicate that the articles gathered together for this purpose made a contribution toward such an understanding.

The Monthly List of Russian Accessions continued, during the fourth year of its publication, to increase in usefulness as a bibliographical tool. It listed 7,124 monographic titles and gave the contents of 2,579 issues of periodicals in the Russian language received by the Library of Congress and a group of cooperating libraries. It continued to cover monographs published since 1945 and periodicals since 1947. Soviet works printed in the other languages spoken in the Soviet Union were included when received. Mention should be made of the excellent cooperation received from the Army Medical Library in supplying expertly prepared English translations of the tables of contents of 25 medical and scientific periodicals for inclusion in the *List*.

In the closing days of the fiscal year a special supplement, *Serial Publications of the Soviet Union—1939–1951: A Preliminary Checklist*, was prepared and sent to the printer. At the year's end also, plans had been perfected to make the *Monthly List* an even more useful tool by expanding its coverage to include, in a supplement to each issue, the titles of Russian publications that, though not received by the group of cooperating libraries, are known on the basis of citations and reviews in the Soviet press to have been issued. The inclusion of this additional information will greatly widen the scope of the *List* and should make it the most nearly complete current bibliography of Russian serial publications available outside the Soviet Union itself, thus taking the place to some extent of the unobtainable *Knizhnai͡a Letopis*.

In addition, support from non-Government sources seemed assured for the issuance of a companion journal that will list the Library's current accessions from the other countries of Eastern Europe. The need for such a list has long been felt and it, too, should be a valuable bibliographical tool.

Cooperative Activities

DOCUMENTS EXPEDITING PROJECT

This Project facilitates the procurement and distribution of processed documents to the 62 libraries that support it. It is concerned primarily with current United States documents that are not distributed by the Superintendent of Documents and are difficult to obtain through the usual channels. The Project is housed in the Library of Congress and is administratively attached to the Exchange and Gift Division. Its policies are determined by the Joint Committee on Government Publications, whose Chairman is Dr. Homer Halvorson, Librarian of the Johns Hopkins University Library.

The major project of the year was the distribution of the records of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and of the International Prosecution Section, SCAP. The Department of the Army made available to the Project, in 200 packing cases, its surplus copies of the records of the trials conducted by these offices. Surplus copies of the transcripts and exhibits varied from 1 to 20 copies. The material was sorted and assembled into as complete sets as was possible. By the end of the fiscal year, 12,234 pieces had been distributed to 20 recipients at a cost of 4.5 cents per item. The transcripts and a third of the exhibits were shipped during this period. As the Department of the Army continues its work of sorting the remaining material, surplus copies will be turned over to the Project and distribution will be made on a current basis.

The Department of the Army has also agreed to make its surplus copies of declassified Army unit histories available to libraries through the facilities of the Documents Expediting Project. An inventory is being made and, upon its completion,

the available copies will be distributed. Recognizing the increased need for information regarding the activities of all the defense agencies, the Project circularized these agencies and had the Project libraries placed on mailing lists for all releases, reports, and publications.

While every effort was made to persuade the issuing agencies to mail their publications directly to the member libraries, the Project itself found it necessary during the year to assume the task of distributing 119,901 items. Over 39,000 pieces were mailed to the cooperating libraries in weekly packets, the remainder going in freight shipments. During the year five issues of the Project's *Bulletin*, which makes known the services of the Project and contains much valuable information concerning Government publications, were published.

The first draft of the *Classified Checklist of United States Government Processed Publications* was completed before the end of the fiscal year. This compilation contains information regarding the processed serials and representative publications of more than 200 Federal agencies and their subsidiary units in Washington and in the field, indicating in each case whether distribution is through the Project or from the agency itself. It will provide librarians with a valuable guide to the vast amount of material not distributed by the Superintendent of Documents and with a source of information as to the availability of processed and field publications. Additions and changes will be published as appendixes to the Project *Bulletin*.

Checksheets will be distributed with the *Classified Checklist*, on which member libraries will be asked to indicate the publications they want to receive regularly. The publication of the *Checklist* will eliminate the necessity for the filling by the Project of consolidated orders for processed publications listed in current issues of the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*. This service to libraries, initiated as an interim measure during the preparation of the *Checklist*, was operated during the year with marked success, 65 percent of the orders received being filled on the day they were received.

UNITED STATES BOOK EXCHANGE

The United States Book Exchange, Inc., has carried on in the Library of Congress its work as a private nonprofit international exchange agency since it succeeded the American Book Center for War Devastated Libraries, Inc., on September 1, 1948. As one of the 19 sponsoring bodies, the Library is represented on the Corporation of the USBE by Dr. Raymund L. Zwemer, Chief of its Science Division. He became Chairman of the USBE Board on October 13, 1950, succeeding the Reverend James J. Kortendick, Director of the Department of Library Science at the Catholic University of America.

During fiscal 1951 the exchange operations of the USBE have continued to grow. Total library memberships in this country and abroad now number 749. The USBE has received nearly 290,000 items on exchange from these institutions and has provided them with more than 120,000 items in return. The total inventory on which libraries may draw numbered 1,740,000 items on June 30, 1951.

The exchange service has been based on the publishing of lists of available material, with a revolving priority system that makes it possible for all participating institutions to have an equal chance of receiving wanted materials. A system of keeping records of the publications wanted by member libraries makes extensive reordering unnecessary. Early in 1951 the services of the USBE were extended to include a greatly expanded special request program, which allows domestic participants to draw on unlisted stocks to fill their needs for periodicals of United States origin.

At the meeting of the Corporation on October 13, 1950, Canadian libraries were admitted to full membership in the USBE on the same basis as libraries in the United States. This enables them to call on all the foreign and domestic resources that benefit institutions in this country.

At the request of the Library of Congress, the USBE offered to the 432 libraries that are depositories for Government publications the Library's accumulation of duplicate bound congressional documents. This accumulation numbered approximately 100,000 volumes and contained documents from the Fifteenth through the Eightieth Congresses. Of the 432 libraries circularized, 153 responded with requests for volumes needed to complete their congressional sets. By the end of the year the work of sorting and shipping the volumes requested had almost been completed, and 19,144 volumes had been forwarded to 112 recipient libraries.

RUSSIAN DUPLICATES DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

This Project was designed to place the Library's surplus copies of Russian publications in other American libraries where they will serve the most useful purpose. During the past fiscal year the task of forwarding items from the original collection of surplus monographs to the 12 participating libraries was completed. These libraries selected 8,885 monographs from the 20,033 available. Sets of Russian serial publications with a total value of $4,342 were also shipped. By the end of the fiscal year selection from the available serial publications had not yet been completed by the cooperating libraries. The Library of Congress has received, as reimbursement for the items sent, credits amounting to $13,227 with the photoduplication laboratories of the participating institutions. In the last weeks of the year cards representing 3,667 additional monographs received in the Library's duplicates collection since the beginning of the Project were sent out, and requests were being filled.

A circular letter was mailed to some 30 United States college and university libraries inviting them to join the Project, and 13 have so far accepted. This new group of participants will make selections from the items not needed by the original 12.

THE FARMINGTON PLAN

As in previous years the Library of Congress gave its support to the Farmington Plan, under which "libraries having research collections join in a cooperative undertaking to bring to this country and make available through one of the cooperating libraries at least one copy of every book or pamphlet, published anywhere in the world following the date of the agreement, that might reasonably be expected to have interest to a research worker in America."

Begun in 1948, with 54 libraries participating, the Plan now covers books currently published in France, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Australia, Austria, Germany, Portugal, and Spain. Under the Plan the fields of knowledge are divided among the cooperating libraries, each agreeing to obtain foreign publications in its allotted fields. The Library of Congress carries the responsibility for several of the larger fields of interest and for a number of minor subject categories not covered by other libraries.

Continuing studies of the effectiveness of the Plan's present coverage and of the possibility of extending it to other fields, such as that of serial publications and nontrade publications, are being conducted by the Association of Research Libraries' Farmington Plan Committee, of

which Dr. Keyes D. Metcalf, Director of Libraries of Harvard University, is chairman.

UNESCO BOOK COUPONS

In January 1949 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization launched a book-coupon scheme intended to start books moving across borders previously closed, in effect, by monetary exchange controls. The total issue of coupons has now passed the $1,000,000 mark. In any of 21 countries it is presently possible to order a book from abroad and pay for it through the use of this new international currency. UNESCO book coupons may also be used to pay for periodical subscriptions, membership fees in learned societies, maps, photostats, microfilm, and scientific apparatus.

The Liberty of Congress is now reimbursing certain of the foreign booksellers from whom it purchases publications with UNESCO book coupons. During the past year, in response to an indication from the Library that payment could be processed in this form, one bookseller in France, another in Siam, and two in India requested payment in book coupons. This payment procedure has proceeded satisfactorily and booksellers in other countries have been asked if they will agree to receive payment in this form.

Every Library of Congress publication offered for sale through the Card Division bears the legend: "Purchases from foreign countries for this publication may be made with UNESCO book coupons," and the Library of Congress has encouraged this mode of payment in its foreign purchasing. More widespread use of this method of foreign payment by American libraries would materially increase the resources available for the acquisition of American books by foreign institutions.

Chapter V

The Organization of the Collections

THE year 1951 marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Library Association, which was founded in Philadelphia in the centennial year of this Nation. The opening address of that conference, delivered by John William Wallace, president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, called attention to "the much-increased and still much-increasing issue of books from the printing-press," stating:

> And as I see nothing which is likely to arrest this progress of things, alike scientific and social, I see nothing which in coming years is to stand between the librarian and an issue upon him of books upon books, so vast and so uninterrupted that unless he brings the benefit of something like science to his aid, he will be overwhelmed and buried in their very mass.

This prospect raised in the mind of the speaker grave problems of management and control of the libraries' collections, and he added:

> To a certain extent all the questions of which I speak have been for some years serious questions, and for some years have occupied the minds of thoughtful librarians everywhere throughout our country. But even of the latest years they have been questions of no difficulty compared with that difficulty which the future is beginning to reveal to our view.

This vision of the future and the difficulty of the problems anticipated by the speaker have long since become a reality.

The several millions of books, pamphlets, periodical and newspaper issues, research reports, manuscripts, maps, views, music pieces, prints, photographs, and other materials that are annually acquired by the Library of Congress through copyright, purchase, exchange, and gift are selected as sources of information of potential value to the work of the Congress, the activities of the Government, and the research progress of the Nation. Every item must be so processed and recorded that it will not be acquired and processed again and that it can readily be discovered by those who need it. Additionally, its existence and availability should be brought to the notice of those who can utilize the information contained in it. This is a staggering task, but the difficulty of the enterprise has not lessened the need for a record of this great wealth of information—a need that, in recent years, has been greatly enhanced and sharpened by the increase in international tensions and rivalries and by a realization of the potentialities of information as a weapon of national defense and as an instrument of peace.

The present flood of publications with which the Library must cope represents not only a quantitative increase but also a difference in kind. As late as a decade ago the orientation of the Library of Congress in its foreign acquisitions, like that of most research libraries in this country, was primarily toward Europe. Recent developments, however, have intensified the interest of the Government and of scholarship in the countries of Asia. The Library of Congress, conscious of the shortcomings of its collections and services on the countries of Asia and Africa, has been striving to improve its acquisitions from these areas. But its staff of catalogers was built up to deal chiefly with publications in Western languages, and the Library has not been able adequately to augment that staff with people possessing the linguistic competence and the background infor-

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mation necessary to catalog the increased receipts and the arrearages of publications from many critical areas of the world. Thus accumulate even greater arrearages, which can be controlled only imperfectly or not at all.

The Library must also adjust to the shifting emphasis from the monographic publication as the vehicle of information of greatest concern to libraries toward the research report, the journal article, the less imposing forms of publication not meant to have enduring and comprehensive utility, not intended to summarize and preserve knowledge for posterity, but to make new information, often of only interim value, available rapidly and inexpensively. Additionally, new importance attaches to more ephemeral literature—pamphlets, leaflets, broadsides, and publications valued not for any direct contribution to knowledge they may contain but because of the deductions that may be drawn from them regarding economic, political, military, social, cultural, or other developments in parts of the world from which such information is difficult to procure. Both these types of publications offer new problems to libraries, which in the past have relied on indexing services to control the former and have rarely concerned themselves with the latter at all.

At least since the last war, the Library of Congress has realized the inability of the staff available, or likely to be available in the foreseeable future, to cope with the tremendous inflow of materials through the use of existing methods. To make information on current receipts of publications from the critical areas of the world available rapidly it has adopted the accessions-list technique. In 1948 it initiated the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*. At the end of the past fiscal year plans were being formulated for the publication, with the aid of funds from private sources, of an accessions list of East European publications and a quarterly listing of publications in Western languages on South Asia that are received by the Library. This form of reporting on acquisitions should be extended to all other critical areas where national bibliographies are inadequate or nonexistent, and the receipts listed should not be limited to those of the Library of Congress but should include those of the other research libraries, as is done in the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*.

But these reporting media, helpful though they may be, do not adequately organize the publications for use. The problem of cataloging remains crucial. Since the war the Library has worked assiduously to simplify its cataloging procedures in order to catalog a larger number of works with greater rapidity. Continued efforts in this direction culminated in April 1951 in the adoption of a policy of "limited cataloging," which has been approved by the American Library Association. The Library has developed a system of temporary control, called "Priority 4 treatment," for arrearages of items that are seldom consulted but nevertheless require individual treatment of some kind. It has also worked out a system of handling by broad category large masses of material that are not of sufficient importance to require individual treatment. Recently, in view of the demands upon them, a high priority has been given to the cataloging of Slavic publications.

Considerable work remains to be done along these lines. The prevailing pattern of subject controls must be broadened in an effort to concert the individual efforts now being made by libraries throughout the country. The rules of cataloging must be further simplified and techniques for the handling of arrearages so improved that present temporary controls may serve with some modification as permanent controls. An intermediate type of cataloging must be developed to handle individually

but with celerity publications of lesser importance.

These broad problems have throughout the past year had the attention of three special committees in the Library. As a result of proposals affecting the future of the public catalog which were made to the Librarian's Conference in December 1950, a Special Committee on the Library's General Catalogs was appointed. It has given particular attention to several alternative patterns of catalog organization, exploring the relative advantages and disadvantages of the classed, dictionary, and divided catalogs and inquiring into division by author and subject, name and topic, and date. It has studied the effect of the rules of entry and of our subject headings on the present pattern of catalog organization. The relationship between the Library's card catalogs and its catalogs in book form has also engaged the committee's attention, particularly the possible expansion of the subject catalog in book form into a national subject bibliography and the possibility of its replacing the subject cards if the Library's main catalog were divided.

Another special committee, the Committee on Indexing, was appointed in March 1951. It has been engaged in studying both the general problem of indexing—the various techniques, the relative effectiveness of book indexes as against card indexes, the relative costs, and related matters—and the more specific question of establishing a pilot project for the indexing of periodicals, with special attention to the objectives and costs of such a project. Its basic function is to inquire into ways and means by which the control of essential information recorded in the constantly increasing number of scientific, technical, sociological, and economic periodicals may be improved.

A third committee, consisting of members of the Subject Cataloging Division staff, has been engaged for some months in consideration of the problems of simplifying the work of providing a subject approach to the books cataloged and the possibility of greatly simplifying present shelflisting procedures. At the end of June a working paper was in preparation presenting the findings of this group for consideration by the Library's Processing Committee.

One other study deserves mention. It is a study of the official rules followed by the Library of Congress and all other American libraries that prescribe the author and title headings and the forms of the headings under which publications are to be entered in the catalog. These rules are the keystone of American cataloging and determine to a large extent the character and value of our catalogs. These "rules of entry," together with the "rules of description"—the rules prescribing how the publications are to be described in the catalog—constitute the official code that governs the method of cataloging (excepting subject cataloging) of American libraries.

Early in 1943, in response to a general dissatisfaction with the rules of description as they had developed by that time, the Library engaged Mr. Seymour Lubetzky to undertake a study of these rules. This study resulted in the report of the Director of the Processing Department entitled *Studies of Descriptive Cataloging*, which was issued in 1946. It laid a new foundation for the rules, which were revised in consultation with, and with the approval of, the American Library Association and issued in 1949 as *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress*.

It was assumed in 1943 that the rules of entry were considered adequate and were not in need of revision. Since then, however, criticism of these rules—particularly of those governing the entry of publications of corporate bodies—has mounted. Last May the Board on Cataloging Policy and Research of the American Library

Association Division of Cataloging and Classification turned to the Library with a request to have Mr. Lubetzky undertake a study of the rules of entry and particularly the rules of corporate entry. This request was welcomed by the Library, and Mr. Lubetzky was assigned to the task at once.

Cooperative Cataloging

Arrangements with other research libraries under which they provide the results of their cataloging for adaptation and printing by the Library of Congress substantially augmented the number of titles cataloged during the past year. Printer's copy was supplied representing 10,807 titles, an increase of 86 over the previous year's total. This past year 6 libraries each supplied copy for more than 500 titles, as compared with 4 libraries in 1950. They were the New York Public Library, 1,844; the University of Illinois, 1,688; the University of Minnesota, 964; Harvard University, 880; Yale University, 605; and the University of Michigan, 543. Eighty other libraries contributed. In December 1950 the Kanawha County Public Library of Charleston, West Virginia, agreed to supply cataloging copy for the publications of the State of West Virginia and was added to the list of cooperating libraries.

When the Cooperative Acquisitions Project terminated its activities in 1948, there remained a large residue of works for which cataloging copy had not yet been supplied by the recipient libraries. Of the 5,198 works on hand at the beginning of the year, cooperative copy was supplied for only 652 titles. Two additional libraries, the University of Chicago and Cornell University, completed their assignments but 41 libraries still have uncataloged material outstanding. An additional 1,510 titles, however, were either cataloged by the Library of Congress itself or were found to be covered by cards already printed. This represents a gain of 922 over the previous year and leaves a balance of 3,036 titles. It is also probable that many of the outstanding titles will not require individual or full cataloging and others will be found to be covered by cards already printed. This work will be given a high priority during the coming year in the hope that it may be completed before another year has passed.

Cataloging Rules

Significant progress has been made during the year on the preparation of two codes of rules for the cataloging of special materials: motion pictures and sound recordings. The Library's draft of "Rules for Cataloging Motion Pictures and Filmstrips" was submitted to the Division of Cataloging and Classification of the American Library Association and also to a number of organizations and individuals with special interest or experience in cataloging films. The Division of Cataloging and Classification has approved the rules but has asked the Library to consider several suggestions for their improvement. These points, together with comments received from other sources, are being studied by an informal committee of members of the Library's Descriptive and Copyright Cataloging Divisions, which is actively engaged in preparing a final draft of the rules.

The Library has concluded an agreement with the Office of Education for printing the catalog entries for motion pictures prepared by the Visual Education Service of that agency. This agreement will provide comprehensive cataloging coverage of Government films, since the Office of Education has been designated as the central film-cataloging agency for the Federal Government and has been assigned the task of distributing its entries to Government libraries.

It is planned to include cards in the new film series for selected, current copyrighted motion pictures and filmstrips. The Copyright Office has been giving full descriptive cataloging to motion pictures for the past several years and its experience, together with that of the Office of Education and the National Archives, has contributed most of the substance of the new rules.

A draft of "Rules for the Descriptive Cataloging of Phono-records" was also submitted this past year to the American Library Association and to other organizations and individuals. The ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification has approved these rules, and its suggestions and those received from others have been incorporated by the Music Processing Committee of the Library into a revised draft. Rules on the cataloging of books for the blind, prints and photographs, and manuscripts are in the preliminary stages of preparation.

Descriptive Cataloging

The work of the descriptive catalogers includes the cataloging of new titles, the adaptation of cataloging copy supplied by cooperating libraries, the editing of cooperative copy for books that the Library of Congress itself does not possess, and the recataloging of works represented by printed cards that require revision. The best index of these operations is contained in the figure for works newly recorded on printed cards. For the year just ended the figure was almost 75,000, a gain of 4.4 percent over the previous year. This total includes the work of the Copyright Cataloging Division as well as that of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. The work of recataloging and revising increased 11.2 percent. On the other hand, titles "searched" preparatory to being cataloged decreased from 79,507 to 75,380 and preliminary cataloging entries prepared (as a temporary record) from 72,526 to 65,261.

Subject Cataloging

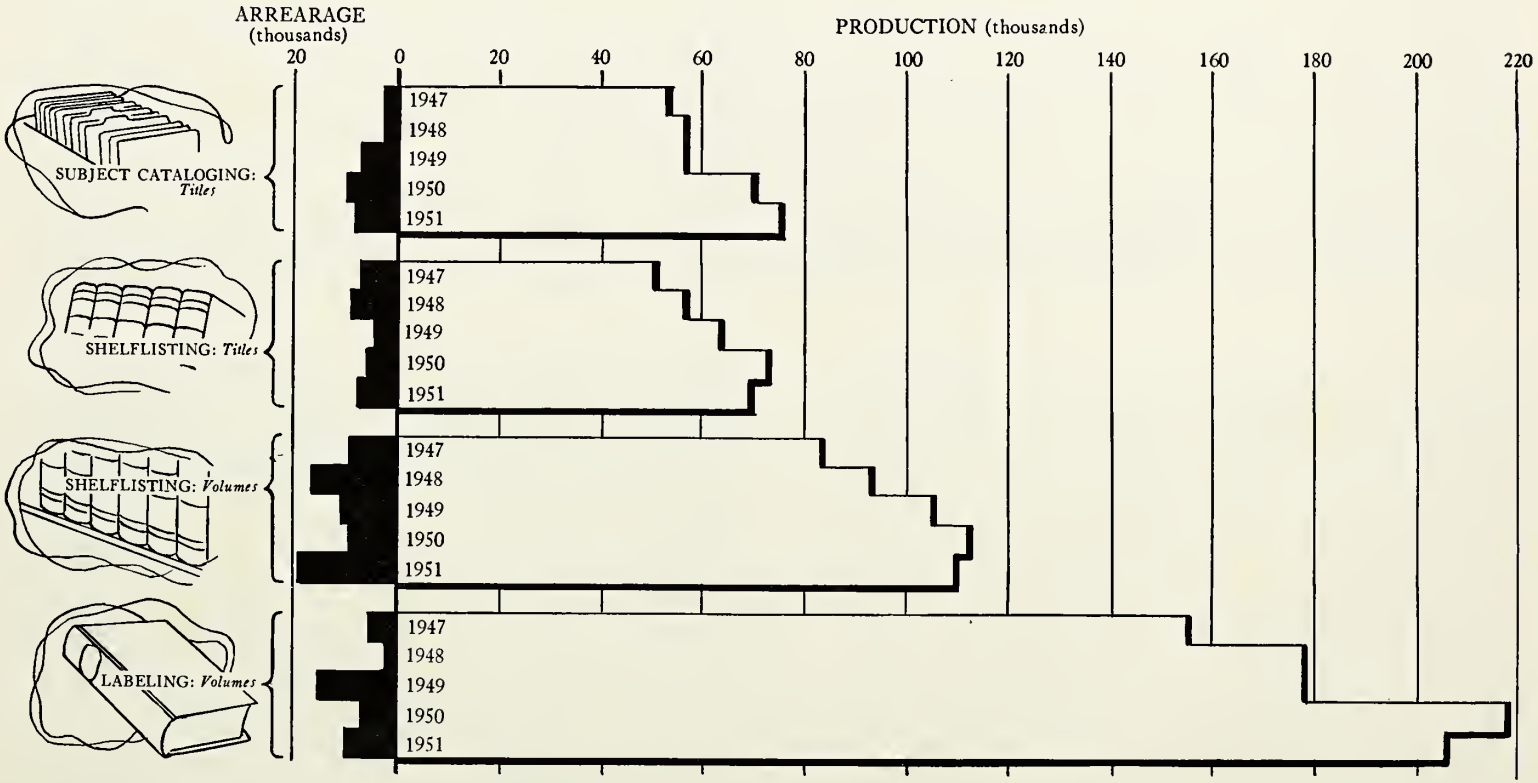
Special methods have been put into effect for materials that are not deemed important enough to require individual treatment; that is, for the books and pamphlets for which form-card treatment has been indicated by the Selection Officer. In some instances, this treatment is applied in order to keep intact a collection acquired for a special purpose, for example, a collection of Italian textbooks of the Mussolini era, or a collection of war propaganda materials of a particular country. By this method miscellaneous publications of an author, or, where the subject is the dominant interest, on a subject, are assigned class numbers for miscellaneous works by that author or in that subject, respectively. The number is applied to each piece in the collection and to the catalog card that refers the reader to miscellaneous publications by that author or on that subject.

An important part of subject cataloging work is the continuing development of the classification schedules and the list of subject headings, both widely used by other libraries. These methods of subject approach to books must reflect the new and changing concepts that the books record. The statistics of new class numbers established or changed give little indication of the work involved in adapting the classification to the changing world of knowledge. The new or changed concepts must be named and fitted into the organization of knowledge that is represented by the Library of Congress Classification. References and notes must be made to maintain the organic unity of the system, and the names of the concepts, the terms, must be indexed in the several classification schedules. Copy for the printer must be prepared and seen through the press.

The number of new class numbers established during the year totaled 843, an increase of 36 percent over the previous

Subject Cataloging Division

PRODUCTION AND ARREARAGE, FISCAL YEARS 1947-1951



year. The number changed totaled 282 as compared with last year's 149, an increase of 89 percent. These additions and changes were included in four quarterly issues of *L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes*, Lists 79–82 (July/September 1950–April/June 1951). Since the quarterly list is prepared shortly after the end of the quarter, Lists 78–81 were those actually published during the fiscal year.

New editions of the following classification schedules were published:

Class B–BJ, Philosophy. 2d ed. 1950. 166 p.
Class H, Social Science. 3d ed. 1950. 614 p.
Class L, Education. 3d ed. 1951. 200 p.

The following schedules were reprinted without change:

Class BL–BX, Religion. 1927. 337 p.
Class J, Political Science. 2d ed. 1924. 434 p.
Class M, Music. 2d ed. 1917. 157 p.
Class N, Fine Arts. 3d ed. 1922. 167 p.
Class PB–PH, Modern European Languages. 1933. 226 p.
Class PN–PZ, Literature: General, English, and American: Fiction in English; Juvenile Literature. 1915. 273 p.

Scheduled to be received from the Government Printing Office shortly after the close of the fiscal year were reprints of:

Class D, History: Universal and Old World. 1916. 833 p.
Class Z, Bibliography and Library Science. 3d ed. 1927. 153 p.

A decision was made during the year that in the future all existing classification schedules will be maintained in print, even in those cases in which it is impossible to undertake needed revisions. The increased flow of work into the Subject Cataloging Division and the lack of additional manpower have thus far made it impossible for Class K, Law, to emerge from the blueprint, or theoretical, stage of development. The chart opposite shows production in subject cataloging, shelflisting, and labeling during the last 5 years by the Subject Cataloging Division and the arrearages in those activities during the same period.

Subject Headings

As with classification, statistics alone give a very inadequate picture of the work of developing subject headings. New concepts must be named and old ones renamed. References must be made from synonymous terms or variant forms to the form selected. And, to guide readers to related material, *see also* references are made to coordinate and subordinate subjects.

For the year new subject headings numbered 2,508, an increase of 30.9 percent over last year. Monthly cumulative supplements to the fifth edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* were sent to the printer. During the fiscal year the following cumulative supplements were published: January–June 1950, January–December 1950, and January–May 1951, totaling 631 two-column pages. The 75-page pamphlet *Period Subdivisions under Names of Places Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* was published in November. *Music Subject Headings Used on Printed Catalog Cards of the Library of Congress* (133 pages) was in page proof at the end of the fiscal year.

Application of Classification and Subject Headings

The number of titles classified and assigned subject headings during the year totaled 74,745, an increase of 6 percent over 1950. In addition, 18,543 pieces were given form-card cataloging. There was an increase of 16.6 percent in the number of titles recataloged and revised, 22,147 compared to 18,999 last year.

Shelflisting

The shelflist is the Library's record of its books as they stand on the shelves in the order of the classification used. The process of making entries in this record is called shelflisting. In most libraries an assistant, given the class number, de-

termines the entry to be made by automatically applying numbers from established tables.

Shelflisting in the Library of Congress, however, varies from this pattern in a number of important respects, which have the effect of assigning to the shelflisters many of the less technical aspects of classification. In addition, several duties have been transferred to the Shelflisting Section from the descriptive cataloging divisions.

The total number of titles handled in the Shelflisting Section during fiscal 1951 was 76,270, a slight increase over fiscal 1950. The number of new titles shelflisted dropped 1.2 percent from last year, 61,251 as compared with 62,000.

Labeling

The term "labeling" does not adequately describe the activities involved in the physical preparation of books for the shelves. It includes the perforation, bookplating, labeling, and marking of books added to the classified collections of the Library. In addition, books already in the collections are relabeled and remarked to conform to new classification or reference assignments. Classification numbers from binding records are also added to newly bound serials. During the year, 205,196 volumes were "labeled," a decrease of 6.6 percent from last year's record high of 219,697. The long absence on sick leave of an assistant who later retired accounts for a large part of the decrease.

Decimal Classification

In 1930 the Library of Congress began adding Decimal Classification numbers to its printed cards under an agreement entered into with the American Library Association. For the first 3 years this work was supported by contributions from libraries which were members of the ALA, but thereafter the Library of Congress obtained a congressional appropriation for the work, which is now performed by the Decimal Classification Section of the Subject Cataloging Division. Strict account is kept of the cost of maintaining this Section and this cost is taken into consideration by the Card Division in the pricing of catalog cards for sale. Since money from such sales is returned to the Treasury, the Section is self-supporting. The number of titles classified during the fiscal year was 30,453 as compared with the 31,785 titles classified the preceding year, a decrease of 4.2 percent.

In its task of assigning D. C. numbers to such books as are likely to be acquired by the general libraries of this country, the Decimal Classification Section has used successively the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth editions of the *Decimal Classification*. The fifteenth, or Standard edition, which was published during the year, represents, however, a departure from the manner of development of the editions immediately preceding, and this fact has given rise to certain difficulties in the application of numbers taken from it to the Library's catalog cards. Under these circumstances, the aid of the American Library Association has been solicited in determining the needs and desires of libraries using the Decimal Classification as a guide to the future practice of the Decimal Classification Section.

Four numbers of *Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification* were issued during the fiscal year. It is expected that the decisions reached with respect to the use of the fifteenth edition of the *Decimal Classification* will be reflected in further issues of *Notes and Decisions*.

Serials

The control of acquisitions in serial form has been one of the principal problems of the Library of Congress and, indeed, of all large research libraries, during the past 10 years. The decade has witnessed a num-

ber of improvements at the Library—consolidation of many records into a central Serial Record, simplification of procedures, and coordination between acquisitions and cataloging. Nevertheless, the tremendous increase of currently received serials during the period has more than kept pace with improvements.

The centralized recording and routing of serial publications is a function of the Serial Record Section of the Order Division. This Section was reorganized in April 1949 and has now completed its second year of operation under the new organization. Stability has marked most aspects of its work, and during the year 1,538,239 serial parts were processed, a slight decrease from last year's figure of 1,550,907. At the time of its reorganization it was estimated that the Serial Record Section would be able to process 1,500,000 serial issues and this expectation has been realized. The number of incoming serial issues, however, is now estimated at between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 pieces and the Section is not staffed to handle a workload of this size.

Fortunately it proved possible late in the year to work out procedures that should go far to remedy this situation. Representatives of the Exchange and Gift Division and the Serials Division now make a preliminary examination, before they are accessioned, of the vast quantities of material transferred to the Library by other Federal agencies. The great bulk of this material is serial in character. Experience has demonstrated that trained employees, familiar with the Library's collections, can quickly and safely discard a very large proportion of the transferred items as duplicates in excess of all the Library's needs, and this is now done.

As a further step, current transferred serials are now sent directly to the Serials Division without being accessioned by the Serial Record Section. It is estimated that all but about 5 percent of such items have previously been received in the Library through other, more current sources and recorded in the Serial Record. New serial publications, whether just published or new to the Library, are returned to the Serial Record Section for checking, as are, after binding, items needed to fill gaps in the Library's serial sets. Items needed as service copies are retained in the Serials Division and duplicates in excess of all Library needs are discarded by that Division.

These new procedures, it seems likely, will save the Serial Record Section the handling of at least 700,000 pieces a year without serious consequences to the Library's record of its serial holdings. It is fortunate that such a saving can be made because there has been a significant increase in the demands on the section for telephone reference service. Inquiries rose sharply from 21,945 in 1950 to 28,474 inquiries in 1951.

It has been impossible to make any progress in the urgently needed editing of the Serial Record and this, in turn, has delayed any systematic progress on a union catalog of serials on punched cards. Steps have been taken in this direction with the preparation of punched card records for all serial titles received after January 1, 1951, that are new to the Serial Record. This has made possible a useful new monthly publication, *Serial Titles Newly Received*.

This publication is prepared from the punched card records of serials. The methods and procedures are those outlined in the proposal for the creation of a union catalog of serials by punched card methods that was demonstrated at the 1950 meeting of the American Library Association in Cleveland. It is hoped that the publication of this list will be a first step toward the development of such a union catalog of serials and toward the

publication of bibliographical controls to provide maximum accessibility to the information contained in the serial resources of American libraries.

Serial Titles Newly Received was issued for the first time in January 1951. Thus far only titles received by the Library of Congress are included in it but, since the Library receives nearly 15,000 new serial titles a year, it is anticipated that the list will contain a large proportion of titles newly available in this country. It is hoped, furthermore, that the list can eventually be expanded to include new serials received by other research libraries. The list is limited to titles in languages using the Roman, Cyrillic, Greek, and Gaelic alphabets, the last three being represented in Roman transliteration. Newspapers, comic books, telephone directories, and trade catalogs are not included. Place and date of publication, subject classification, Library holdings, and, when readily available, publisher and price are given for each title listed.

For its continuation and expansion this new publication is dependent upon the support it receives. At the end of the fiscal year, although the number of subscriptions received was not adequate to support it fully, it was decided to continue the publication for the remainder of the calendar year 1951 and to issue an annual cumulation.

Maintenance of the Catalogs

The Catalog Maintenance Division filed into the Library's several catalogs during the year 1,285,000 new, revised, or corrected cards, a decrease of 14 percent as compared with the previous year's total of 1,490,000 cards. This decline was attributable to a serious shortage of personnel. A study was made of the relative importance of filing the various types of cards into the three general catalogs and arrearages were confined to those areas where they could most easily be tolerated. There now exists an arrearage of 427,000 cards to be filed into the Annex Catalog, but most of these cards have been arranged into filing sequence. Filing into the Official Catalog is current, however, and filing into the Main Catalog is nearly so.

The catalogs of the Music Division were increased by the filing of 69,000 cards, and 242,000 cards were added to the Process Information File, which records the progress of publications through the various stages of cataloging. The estimated size of the Music Division catalogs is now 1,080,000 cards, the Official Catalog, 8,360,000 cards, the Main Catalog, 8,275,000 cards, and the Annex Catalog, 2,550,000 cards. The cards in the 10,000 trays of the Official Catalog were redistributed, relieving the acute congestion in many drawers and permitting the orderly growth of the catalog for another 2 years. At the end of that period additional filing cases will be needed.

The Catalogs in Book Form

The Library of Congress Subject Catalog successfully completed its first year with the publication of the 1950 annual accumulation in June 1951. Preparation of the first annual issue in 3 volumes, totaling more than 2,500 pages, was a task of considerable proportion and required special effort. With the first cumulative issue, the *Subject Catalog* took an important step toward its goal of becoming a major universal subject bibliography of current publications issued in all parts of the world. These volumes are equipped with an unusually comprehensive system of cross references, enabling their users to find desired materials quickly and to explore with ease related materials that may be of interest. Several changes in the typographical design of the quarterly issues for 1951 were made as part of the continuing effort to improve the appearance and utility of this catalog.

The Library of Congress Author Catalog

completed another year without delay in the preparation of any of its issues. Considerable attention was devoted to the problem of bringing the production costs of this catalog into line with the income received from subscriptions. A memorandum was addressed to subscribers outlining various alternative proposals for cutting costs by reducing frequency of publication or scope of coverage. The replies revealed the high esteem in which the *Author Catalog* is held by the subscribing libraries and the great extent of its use in their cataloging operations. The nature of these replies, coupled with the consideration that substantial reductions in costs may be achievable through the use of new production methods, led to the decision not to alter the frequency or scope of this catalog at present.

The Army Medical Library Author Catalog was issued in a volume of 724 pages, of which 84 pages were devoted to a subject index. This index appeared for the first time this year.

A significant improvement in the technique of preparing the various catalogs was instituted with the annual issues for 1950. Investigation and experiments begun in the previous year culminated in the discovery and application of a new adhesive tape that permits the removal of the cards, after they have been laid out in page form and photographed, without serious damage to their surface, thereby making possible a "one-card" system for the cumulative catalogs and eliminating the necessity for multiple files. The advantages of this system are reflected in every stage of the operations, from the initial printing to the preparation of cumulations covering several years, in which the long-range benefits will be most apparent.

The immediate effects of this new system have been most strongly felt in the preparation of the *Subject Catalog*, for it has eliminated the continual retyping of the same headings and cross references for successive issues. This improved technique has also led to the development of a semimechanical system of sorting the various categories of cards after their removal from the layout boards. By this method the first step in reorganizing these card files for future use is quickly accomplished.

As an additional measure of economy, an order was placed for two Coxhead composing machines, the use of which will make it possible to employ relatively inexpensive near-print methods in the preparation of cross references for the *Author Catalog*. This will eliminate a large part of the costly special printing that is now necessary, and it holds promise of a significant reduction in production costs of the *Author Catalog*.

Union Catalogs

The chief of the Library's union catalogs, the National Union Catalog, which records locations of research materials in the libraries of North America, was increased during the year by the addition of 1,043,990 cards, as compared with 1,404,632 cards added the previous year. This decrease of about 25 percent lay entirely within the category of cards enlarged from microfilm copies of regional union catalogs and is accounted for by the limited funds that could be made available for this activity. The cards for newly cataloged material received from the Library of Congress itself and from the other cooperating libraries, however, numbered 643,204 in 1951 as compared with 540,198 last year, an increase of 19 percent. The increase in the number of cards contributed is encouraging evidence of the desire on the part of the country's research libraries to cooperate with the National Union Catalog. Slightly more than 40,000 added entries and cross references were added to this catalog, which raised the estimated number of supplementary cards contained in it to 1,560,000.

A total of 26,216 cards was received from libraries checking the *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* and the *Library of Congress Author Catalog*, as against 5,067 cards received in 1950. The Detroit Public Library contributed most of them. Contributing cards to the National Union Catalog during the year for the first time were the libraries of St. Vincent College at Latrobe, Pa., the University of Kansas City, Howard University, the University of Florida, and the Department of State.

An estimated 1,200,000 unarranged cards received by the Library from the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich from 1896 through 1935 were offered to other American libraries through the insertion of a notice in the *Newsletter* of the American Institute of Biological Science. Since other sets of the Concilium Bibliographicum cards are available in Washington, it was felt that this catalog would better serve the needs of scholars if placed in another region of the country. Several requests were received from interested libraries and, after a consideration of all the factors involved, the cards were transferred to the University of New Mexico Library in February 1951.

It was estimated that at the end of fiscal 1951 the National Union Catalog contained a total of 13,155,438 cards. This total includes several million cards preliminarily filed into a supplementary alphabet that is not readily accessible to users of the main catalog. This supplementary catalog has been growing at an alarming rate during the past few years despite all efforts to reduce it, and the goal of maintaining currency in filing operations seems almost impossible of achievement with the present staff.

Service of the National Union Catalog

During fiscal 1951 the Union Catalog Division received 5,270 requests for the location of publications of research interest. This represents an increase of 7.2 percent over the previous year's 4,731 requests. Searches were conducted for 17,272 works, of which 12,199 or 70 percent were located immediately. The Division continued its practice of replying to written requests for the location of publications desired within 24 hours of their receipt. Of the 5,073 titles not recorded in the National Union Catalog 3,536 were selected for circularization in the Library's *Weekly List of Unlocated Research Books*, which is checked by 64 American libraries as a contribution toward the location of books urgently needed for purposes of research. Through this means an additional 1,088 titles, or 30.7 percent of those circularized, were located, bringing the total number of publications located to 13,287 or 76.8 percent.

Reproduction of the National Union Catalog

During the past year further consideration was given to the matter of reproducing the National Union Catalog, primarily as a security measure and secondly to make copies available at research centers throughout the country. A variety of methods have been considered for reproducing this catalog of more than 13,000,000 cards: by microcards, microprint, punched cards, three types of photo-offset lithography, and two variations of a method employing microfilm. With the exception of the punched-card method, all methods result in products that are photographically reduced to save both space and cost. The possibility of reproducing the National Union Catalog on microcards or in microprint form has been discussed with the Microcard Foundation and with the Readex Microprint Corp., respectively. Tests are being made of these various possibilities. It should be noted that the reproduction of the National Union Catalog by any photographic

method would necessitate the retyping of from 6 to 15 percent of the entries.

In considering the publication of the National Union Catalog, cognizance must be taken of its shortcomings, contents, and organization. It is bibliographically and typographically imperfect because of the heterogeneous nature of the cards comprising it. Many titles are duplicated in various parts of the catalog, as a result of variant forms of entry used by contributing libraries or of insufficient staff to do a systematic job of removing duplicate entries. To edit the catalog before its reproduction would cost about $200,000.

American Imprints Inventory

The number of active checklist projects, based on the American Imprints Inventory file, more than doubled during fiscal 1951. At the beginning of the year the total stood at 20 projects under way. By June 30 the number of projects had increased to 45. The Union Catalog Division cooperated in some measure toward the furtherance of each of these projects, chiefly through the preparation of master files of imprints for the use of the compilers of the lists. Graduate students at the Catholic University of America continued to make extensive use of the American Imprints file; 10 completed checklists have already been accepted as Master's theses by the University and 15 are in preparation.

Central Catalog of Slavic Translations and Abstracts

This catalog, which was started in April 1950, now contains approximately 800 entries, 713 of which were received from 9 libraries during fiscal 1951. During the year, 37 requests for information on 55 titles were received and 21 of them were located. At the time it was begun, the intent was to operate this service experimentally for a year, but, because most of the entries comprising the catalog were not received until 1951, it is now proposed to maintain the service experimentally for another year.

Microfilming Clearing House

Although a great deal of microfilming of library materials has been going on throughout the country for years, no adequate means existed for informing interested institutions of what was being done. In 1949, at the request of the Association of Research Libraries, the Library of Congress agreed to establish in the Union Catalog Division a Microfilming Clearing House for the purpose of centralizing information on extensive microfilming projects involving newspapers, serials, and manuscript collections. Since then the Clearing House has sent out questionnaires and collected much data. During the past fiscal year, for instance, reports were obtained on extensive microfilm runs of 897 newspaper titles, 379 serial publications, and 149 manuscript collections. Since March 1951, the Clearing House has issued a *Microfilming Clearing House Bulletin*, which appears at intervals as an appendix to the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*. It contains brief accounts of microfilming programs and lists newspapers, serial publications, and manuscript collections that have been or are to be microfilmed. Six *Bulletins* had been issued by the end of June.

Checklist of Certain Periodicals

On May 2, 1951, the further development of this *Checklist* was discontinued. The list, which represented this country's and Canada's holdings of more than 3,000 scientific and technical serials published in continental Europe and in the warring countries of Asia for the period 1939–45, was begun in 1942 as a card file, based on information supplied by various libraries. This card file was transferred to the Union Catalog Division in February 1944 and

subsequently this Division published the list in photo-offset form. Each cooperating library received two copies of the list, one of which was checked for holdings and returned to the Union Catalog Division. During the war years and those immediately following, the list was very useful in locating scientific and technical serials for this country's research effort, but, since the termination of hostilities and the resumption of commercial relations with former enemy countries, it is no longer essential.

Auxiliary Union Catalogs

The Slavic Union Catalog was increased during the year by the addition of 24,015 cards, bringing its total estimated contents to 248,270 cards. To the Hebraic Union Catalog, 1,250 cards were added; its contents now number 61,665 cards. The Japanese Union Catalog now contains 46,780 cards, 8,250 cards having been added during the fiscal year. The Chinese Union Catalog was increased by the filing of 42,520 entries, bringing the contents to 367,610 cards by the end of the year.

Binding and Repair of Materials

The Library of Congress continues to face very real and serious problems in its efforts to preserve the materials committed to its care. A recent survey of binding arrearages revealed an estimated total of 435,000 volumes awaiting initial binding and an additional 259,000 volumes that need rebinding. At the present rate of binding this arrearage would take more than 10 years to work off even if no new volumes were added to the collections and no volumes were worn out through service during this period.

Continued efforts over the past several years have resulted in substantial economies and improvements in the Library's binding program, but these savings and improvements have been effected in an environment of rising costs and consequently have not resulted in a corresponding reduction in the prices paid by the Library. Assembly-line techniques and the use of precut materials and machine-cast slugs for lettering have reduced the number of man-hours required per volume, but the cost per man-hour has been increasing. Bookbinders' wages, which constitute about nine-tenths of the cost of binding, have increased by 35 percent since 1947, but the average cost per volume of cased-in full buckram binding, to the production of which most of the improvements have been applied, has risen only about 12 percent. During the same period, the average cost per volume of newspaper binding, to the production of which these improvements were not applicable, increased about 32 percent. The possibilities inherent in the reduction of large quantities of material to photocopy form instead of binding or rebinding and of employing more inexpensive types of binding will be further explored.

During the year the Binding Division forwarded a total of 56,860 volumes to the bindery operated by the Government Printing Office in the Library's Annex. Of them 22,503 volumes were for new binding in full buckram, 8,132 for rebinding in full buckram, and 22,485 volumes for quarter-binding. There were also 3,582 volumes of newspapers and 185 volumes of records of the Copyright Office for canvas binding in blank-book style. An additional 29,394 pamphlets, not included in the above totals, were sent to the bindery for fastening into Gaylord covers. The bindery bound and returned for use a total of 64,830 volumes during the year, a slight increase over the previous year.

Other materials repaired during the year included 41,329 maps, as compared with 40,711 in fiscal 1950; 51,780 manuscript items, a marked increase over the 42,591 items repaired the previous

year; 2,709 pages of printed books; and 13,491 prints, photographs, and similar items. Rare books repaired totaled 2,817 volumes, as compared with 5,111 in the previous year. Restorative measures were also applied to 2,597 volumes of newspapers and 5,666 other books.

During the year arrangements were made for the purchase by the Government Printing Office of a large laminating machine to be installed in the Library for use in laminating maps up to 30 by 40 inches. This will greatly accelerate map repair work.

Card Distribution

From a modest beginning in 1901 the Card Division has developed an extensive and self-supporting business in distributing printed cards and other Library of Congress publications to more than 9,000 institutions and individuals who subscribe to its services. Its operations are geared to meet the needs of those subscribers in organizing their book collections.

During the year the Card Division sold 20,702,601 printed catalog cards. This represents a decrease of 4.1 percent from the previous year's total of 21,594,989 cards. Of this total 4,576,347 were first cards, as compared with 4,437,967 first cards the year before, an increase of 3.1 percent. Cards distributed on other than a sales basis numbered 4,293,453 as against 3,389,105 last year. The gross receipts of the Card Division amounted to $1,010,831 as compared with $1,025,251 last year, a decrease of 1.4 percent. The net revenue realized from the sale of printed cards was $863,708, a decrease of 1.5 percent from fiscal 1950, when the net revenue amounted to $877,229. The total net income received from the sale of printed cards and the Library's near-print publications amounted to $993,700, a slight increase over the $992,806 received in fiscal 1950. New subscribers numbered 251, bringing the total number of active subscribers to 9,398.

Cards were printed for 96,923 new titles, including 8,589 Chinese and Japanese titles, a decrease of 2.5 percent from last year's total of 99,402 cards. This year 92,199 titles were reprinted, an increase of 1.5 percent as compared with the 90,836 titles reprinted last year.

Subscriptions for *The Library of Congress Author Catalog* were as follows: 671 for all issues, 77 for monthly and quarterly issues only, and 114 for the annual volumes only. The total number of subscriptions increased from 839 to 862. Revenue from sales of the *Catalog* increased from $86,236 to $87,551. Subscriptions to *The Library of Congress Subject Catalog* grew from 374 to 383, and the revenue derived from this publication showed a gain from $46,854 to $47,391. Sales of near-print publications issued by the Library totaled 14,899 as compared with 6,783 last year and brought in the sum of $11,605 as against $5,347 the year before.

Catalog Cards for Japanese and Chinese Materials

In July 1949 the Library of Congress initiated a new service for the reproduction and sale of catalog cards for works in Chinese and Japanese. In addition to titles cataloged by the Library's own Orientalia Division, the Library began to accept from other institutions in this country cataloging copy for publications in these languages. The copy is checked to eliminate duplication and is reproduced by the offset process at the Government Printing Office. The resulting cards are sold in sets, at 3 cents per card, to institutions building Chinese and Japanese collections; and to each institution furnishing cooperative copy, copies of its own cards are furnished free of charge. By the end of June 1951, 20,827 titles for Chinese and Japanese works had been reproduced in this way. The institutions that have

submitted copy to date are the libraries of Harvard University, Yale University, Columbia University, Northwestern University, the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago, and the University of Washington (Seattle). At present there are eight subscribers to the Chinese series and six to the Japanese series.

Card Division Operations

Last year's *Annual Report* noted as a major objective of the Card Division a reduction in the stock of cards on hand for which sales cannot be anticipated and described the measures being taken to accomplish this. Such work was continued this year; 21,352 trays of cards containing 484,352 entries were examined and 9,585,100 surplus cards were removed. This resulted in a saving of 12,231 trays. Since the project began, 24,971 trays have been freed and the stock has been reduced by 20,664,400 cards. In this way notable savings in equipment and space have been effected and the operations of stock maintenance and card drawing have been improved.

The Card Division has continued to experiment with various methods of reproducing cards rapidly and cheaply. Many types of reproduction have been investigated but to date it seems that the cheapest and most practical method is that of photo-offset. During the past year, on an experimental basis, the Division reproduced 4,784 titles by this process at a great saving in cost over techniques previously employed. It has been decided to discontinue the preparation of stencils for all currently printed cards and, as a substitute, to reproduce out-of-stock cards as the need arises through the use of the photo-offset process. This change in procedure should effect further economies.

Card Numbers in Books

For a number of years *Publishers' Weekly*, the *Cumulative Book Index*, and other organs of the book trade have, as a service to libraries, included the card numbers for Library of Congress printed cards as a part of the entries for all current titles listed in these media. The publication of these numbers in these current journals has made it possible for libraries to order Library of Congress cards concurrently with the ordering of the books themselves. Orders by number can be handled more quickly in the Library than orders by author and title because the card stock is arranged in numerical order; thus a smaller charge is made when orders are by card number.

The benefits of this system are now being extended by having the Library of Congress card number printed by the publishers on the verso of the title pages of the books themselves. The firm of Duell, Sloan & Pearce was the first to suggest this useful device. J. B. Lippincott quickly followed suit, and at the end of the fiscal year 24 publishers had indicated their intention to participate in the plan. Efforts on the part of the American Book Publishers' Council and publicity in *Publishers' Weekly* did much to promote this practice. It should further simplify and expedite the ordering of printed cards, to the great benefit of libraries everywhere. If the maximum benefits are to be derived, however, publishers should further cooperate by depositing copies of their current publications in the Library of Congress as early as their review copies are sent out. This would enable the Library to have its printed cards ready for mailing on or before the publication date of the work covered by the cards. A number of publishers already follow this course and efforts are being made by a joint committee of the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers' Council to persuade others to adopt the practice.

Army Medical Library Cards

In 1948 the Army Medical Library began the recataloging of its collections.

Under a cooperative agreement, it sends to the Library of Congress multilith mats for all titles that it catalogs or recatalogs. The Library prepares multilithed cards from these mats, returns to the Army Medical Library the number of cards that institution requires for its catalogs, and handles the sale of additional copies to other libraries. Titles in related fields such as the preclinical sciences, veterinary medicine, and the medical aspects of military and naval science are included. One copy of each title in the series may be purchased on a subscription basis at $100 per year. During fiscal 1951 the number of subscribers to this series increased from 13 to 22. During the same year 12,699 titles were printed and the total number of titles printed now stands at 20,981.

Organization of Special Materials

Although the divisions of the Processing Department bear the chief responsibility in the organization of materials for the Library's collections, other divisions of the Library share this responsibility. The divisions of the Reference Department that have special collections in their custody arrange and describe these materials.

The Rare Books Division continued its checking of Charles Evans' *American Bibliography.* Volumes 2, 3, and 4 were completed and the Library was found to possess 36 percent of the items recorded in addition to 597 items not known to Evans. These figures are exclusive of photostatic reproductions. The revision of the shelflist of the Toner Collection was also continued and 81 of the 124 sections were completed during the year. Mr. Derek A. Clarke of the British Museum searched the Library's collections for books printed between 1501 and 1520. He found 759 editions and listed them in three files arranged, respectively, by date, place, and printer. Full colophons were transcribed and notes were made of the format and provenance. In the process of reexamination, many books not hitherto assigned by city and printer were so assigned and many were redated.

The Microfilm Reading Room cataloged 1,156 texts. To its catalogs were added 5,562 cards, bringing the total number contained to over 120,000.

Somewhat better control over the collections of the Map Division has also been attained. The "set" map collection (consisting of large and medium scale maps in series, usually issued by some official government cartographic agency) was segregated from the other maps, moved to new cases, and arranged in classification order. More than 71,000 sheets of this collection were arranged (27,854 in fiscal 1950), and 30,883 sheets were indexed (10,670 last year). Sets of maps published in Japanese were arranged, indexed, and filed with the assistance of the Army Map Service Library. Several thousand sheets in Siamese were also placed under control. A determined effort was made to reduce the backlog of maps to be filed and 55,593 maps were filed during the year in contrast with only 33,813 last year.

Special attention was given to the Library's collection of 17,270 atlases, by far the largest single collection in the United States. During the year 633 atlases were cataloged in contrast with 520 last year. A dictionary catalog of atlases acquired since the completion of the Phillips' *List* in 1920 was nearly completed. The atlas classification schedule was completed and is now in use.

A summer project was set up for the sorting and processing of maps held in dead storage. Eight graduate students were employed for 90 days and help was obtained from the American Geographical Society of New York, Columbia University, the University of Illinois, and the University of Wisconsin in exchange for duplicate maps. With this aid 9,612 new maps were accessioned, 7,807 sheets were

indexed, 2,960 new maps were filed, and 7,004 duplicate maps were stockpiled for exchange distribution.

In the Orientalia Division the Japanese Section cataloged 1,161 volumes and the Chinese Section cataloged 6,781. In the Near East Section a large backlog of Arabic and Persian newspapers was sorted, files were arranged in chronological order, and lists of missing issues were prepared. In the South Asia Section a similar accumulation of vernacular newspapers and periodicals was sorted and arranged. The Indic Reference Catalog was reorganized and the usefulness of the Southeast Asia Reference Catalog was greatly enhanced through the filing into it of some thousands of cards that had accumulated.

The Manuscripts Division made considerable progress in processing and arranging its collections. Among the materials boxed and labeled were papers relating to the social and business affairs of the Mercy-Argenteau family in Europe, 1428–1880, a portion of the Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., papers, and the Lewis Chase papers (for which a list was prepared). The boxing (3,297 boxes) and description of the Gifford Pinchot papers were completed; the labeling of the boxes containing the George W. Norris papers was completed and a table of contents was prepared; and the boxes containing the Harlan Fiske Stone papers were labeled and a list of the folder headings was completed.

Among the bodies of manuscripts arranged or rearranged were the letterbooks in the Charles J. Bonaparte papers, the Charles S. Dewey papers on Poland, the Food for Freedom, Inc., records, and the Giddings-Julian, George Kennan, Frank L. Greene, Franklin MacVeagh, and Hugh L. Scott papers. A number of folders containing League of Women Voters records were put in order, and additions to the Carl Schurz papers and the Hoxie Family papers were also arranged.

Chapter VI

Administration, Finance, Personnel

THE comparative smoothness with which the Library adjusted during fiscal 1951 to exigent defense-related demands was in part the fruit of the reinforcements of its administrative machinery described in detail in last year's *Annual Report*. Stronger and more stable management institutions and practices simplified the task of absorbing swelling workloads without additional staff, of accommodating the requirements of growing projects financed by other agencies, of altering the emphasis of many basic services in the light of the serious international situation, and, at the same time, of protecting insofar as possible the integrity of essential supporting activities.

The record keeping, the space adjustments, and the numerous facilitating operations that such changes entail bear heavily upon central management. With unaugmented or even diminished staffs and despite the inroads of illness and personnel turn-over, all the central offices performing these services succeeded in disposing of a volume of work that equaled or exceeded the peak loads of recent years. Intense and devoted effort was partly responsible for this accomplishment, but procedural and organizational improvements that enhanced productivity also contributed to the result. Certain areas of administrative improvement that had received intermittent attention in previous years, such as work environment and the procurement of equipment and supplies, were given this year a sustained consideration that yielded noteworthy results. Even increased efficiency, however, could not bring a disproportionate workload into full balance with available resources. In some instances an appearance of currency in the work of central administration—as well as in line operations—could be maintained only by deferring essential activities that were less strident in their immediate demands or by lowering the level of performance.

Legislation of the year specifically relating to the Library is listed in appendix XII.

Establishment of Program Priorities

To permit more intensive work at points directly serving the defense effort without additional staff, the Library, as already noted, transferred as much manpower as possible from its established activities and curtailed service in the public reading rooms. This reduction in service was accompanied by a new policy of providing week-end staffing in the reading rooms within regular 40-hour workweeks rather than by more costly overtime. The Library's book-cleaning staff was cut from six to four to make additional laborers available for the urgent work of opening incoming book packages, many of which carried recent intelligence on critical areas. But periodic cleaning of the rapidly growing book collections, which already occupy 250 miles of shelves, cannot be suspended. To achieve maximum coverage with a smaller cleaning crew, more superficial methods of dusting the books were adopted. Of course, such economies and conversions if long continued will adversely affect both the Library's ability to render service and to protect its priceless collections, but temporarily they contribute to flexibility in manpower deployment.

Organizational Changes

In its organization as well as its program, an agency or an institution cannot remain static but must constantly adapt itself to changes in its environment and in the social needs that it exists to serve. The majority of the organizational changes that took place in the Library during fiscal 1951 were adaptations to the Government's defense program.

The establishment in the Reference Department of a Slavic Division reflected the increasing importance to the Government and the people of adequate information concerning the countries in the Soviet orbit. Simultaneously, it was necessary to redefine the geographical scope of the Library's European Affairs Division in order to avoid overlapping. A Technical Assistance Office was established early in the fiscal year to plan and coordinate the Library's activities under the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950. This office was abolished when the position of Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian was created to lighten the administrative load of the Librarian and the Chief Assistant Librarian. One of the areas entrusted to the attention of the new officer was the Library's cooperation with other Government agencies and world organizations in international cultural and economic programs, including technical assistance.

In January 1949 two essentially separate programs conducted on funds transferred by the Department of the Air Force had been combined in a single Air Studies Division in order to simplify liaison with the sponsoring Department during the formative period. Moreover, in the process of organizing and staffing, many administrative problems were common to both programs. By the spring of 1951, however, the importance of their common factors had faded in comparison with their disparate interests and procedures. Consequently, the Air Studies Division was superseded at that time by an Air Information Division and an Air Research Division, but the budgetary, coordinating, and liaison functions were assumed by the central staff of the Reference Department to achieve a saving of four positions at the divisional level.

Similarly, the increasing importance of the selection, custodial, and reference aspects, as distinguished from the purely managerial aspects, of the Division for the Blind and the Motion Picture Collection led to the transfer of both activities early in 1951 from the Administrative Department to the Reference Department. The pressing nature of the responsibilities carried by the Keeper of the Collections in regard to the preservation and security of the Library's materials furnished impetus for a redefinition of his duties. Renewed emphasis was given to his planning and policy-developing functions, and his time-consuming operational responsibilities for the allocation of space in the Library buildings, the cleaning of the collections, and related matters, were transferred to the Buildings and Grounds Division.

Internal Communication System

High-level policy decisions, such as the decision to devote all available resources in the Library to facilitating the country's defense effort, are not self-executing in any organization larger than a family business. An understanding of approved policies and procedures does not sift down automatically to all who share in the organization's operation but must be formalized in written instructions, which can be distributed to all concerned. Subsequently, performance must be reviewed by means of various types of reports and inspections. Moreover, since a large organization affords less opportunity for informal personal communication among all levels than the small agency, a way must be consciously sought to provide the sense of constructive participation that is an important element

in the staff's work-satisfaction and that also enables the organization's managers to learn and apply the lessons of first-line experience.

Other years' reports have described the democratic institutions in which the administration of the Library takes great pride—the Librarian's Conference, the Staff Advisory Committee, the Staff Forum, the Staff Discussion Groups, and the regular reporting sessions at various supervisory levels. These forums permit Library employees at every echelon to participate actively in the development of Library policy and the improvement of Library administration.

To assure that policies and programs, once established, are understood by all employees also requires special devices. The Library has for some years informed its staff of the organizational lines and the administrative requirements they are expected to observe by means of a series of general and special orders. Adherence to these regulations was facilitated during the year by a complete reexamination of extant general orders, the formal revocation of those that had become obsolete, and the issuance of a classified list of those still in effect. Appendix IX of this report consists of a list of general orders issued during the year. Preparation and publication of manuals describing the functions, organization, and procedures of the individual divisions of the Library also continued. By the end of the fiscal year, manuals had been issued for 19 divisions and offices out of an anticipated total of about 40. The *Information Bulletin*, a house organ containing news about the Library and articles about technical developments, the book trade, and the like was, as usual, published once a week.

The process of obtaining internal conformance with established Library policies and regulations was also aided during the year by the creation in an additional department of the position of Administrative Officer. This position, which now exists under that designation in three departments and has some counterpart in the others, serves as the connecting link between the central management offices and the operating officials of the departments, helping each to understand and to satisfy the legitimate requirements of the other.

The question constantly arises in the conduct of any Government agency whether proposed courses of action constitute neglect of positive duties imposed by statute on the one hand, or contravene limitations imposed by statute on the other. Legal advice is required in making these determinations. The head of one of the Library's departments, the Law Librarian, therefore serves ex officio as the Library's general counsel and advises its principal officers on legal questions. In the period September 28, 1949, through June 30, 1951, the Law Librarian furnished 36 formal written opinions on a wide variety of legal problems to the Librarian, the Chief Assistant Librarian, and the Director of Administration, in addition to a substantial number of informal opinions and suggestions. He also prepared or reviewed numerous legal instruments and other documents on behalf of the Library administration. Decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States on questions raised by the Library are given in appendix XIII.

Budget, Finance, and Accounting

A multiplication of fiscal and accounting operations inevitably attended the increasing prominence in the Library's program of activities related to the international situation. The shift of resources from regular to defense-supporting work necessitated extensive adjustments in the internal budget. Additional work with security-classified materials entailed payments to the Civil Service Commission for

security investigations of personnel. The projects performed on funds transferred to us by other agencies, which represented $1,253,387 of the gross total of $11,137,224 available for obligation by the Library during the year, required more numerous and more complicated financial transactions and records than activities financed from the Library's own appropriations. The turnover of personnel with scarce skills employed on these projects also expanded the record-keeping on such matters as leave and retirement out of proportion to the total size of the Library's payroll.

Yet all these additional responsibilities were absorbed by the Library's fiscal offices without an increase in staff. To achieve such a result, the Administrative Department explored and put into practice all feasible shortcuts and economies in its fiscal practices. Full advantage was taken of the opportunities for modernizing and streamlining accounting procedures afforded by the Joint Program on Improvement of Accounting and Budgeting sponsored by the Comptroller General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Budget. The combination Purchase Order-Invoice-Voucher promulgated in accordance with a recommendation of the Hoover Commission was immediately put into use throughout the Library's purchasing offices and has proved very effective in minimizing paper work, simplifying the procurement of and payment for small purchases of supplies and services other than personal, and encouraging vendors to honor small orders. The number of vouchers processed for payment was decreased by consolidating more and more invoices on one voucher and the payment of more vouchers by a single check. Similarly, the number of deposits in the Treasury was materially decreased by combining like items wherever possible.

During fiscal 1951 the Tabulating Office made substantial replacements of equipment and added an air-conditioning unit that eliminates the necessity of adjusting the machines to atmospheric conditions. The Office's present installation is considered as modern as any in the Government. By use of tabulating equipment the Library became the first agency in the Government to complete the individual W–2 tax statements for the calendar year 1950. All work was completed by January 2, 1951, a signal achievement.

A survey of the accounting methods and procedures in the Order Division was begun during November 1950. It has already resulted in improvements that will coordinate the monthly statements of the Accounts and Order Divisions and will provide the Library administration with an accurate and more understandable record for management purposes. The installation of a commercial-type accounting system in the Photoduplication Service has enabled the Service during the past fiscal year to furnish monthly financial reports including balance sheet and income and expense statements.

A detailed statement of the Library's financial activities and condition appears in appendix XI. In brief, the Library obligated during the year $10,695,511 out of its total financial resources of $11,137,224, leaving an unobligated balance of $441,713. Most of this balance—$422,740—remained available for obligation during 1952.

Two important new endowments were received during fiscal 1951. The Roberts Fund of $62,704 was a bequest from Miss Margaret A. Roberts, the sister of the late Martin A. Roberts, who capped his long career in the Library by serving as Chief Assistant Librarian from 1937 to 1940. The fund may be used "for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections or its services." The other new endowment was the Poetry Fund of $101,150, which was contributed by Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall.


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1 GS-1
ERONAUTICS DIVISION
John F. Stearns
Chief, GS-13
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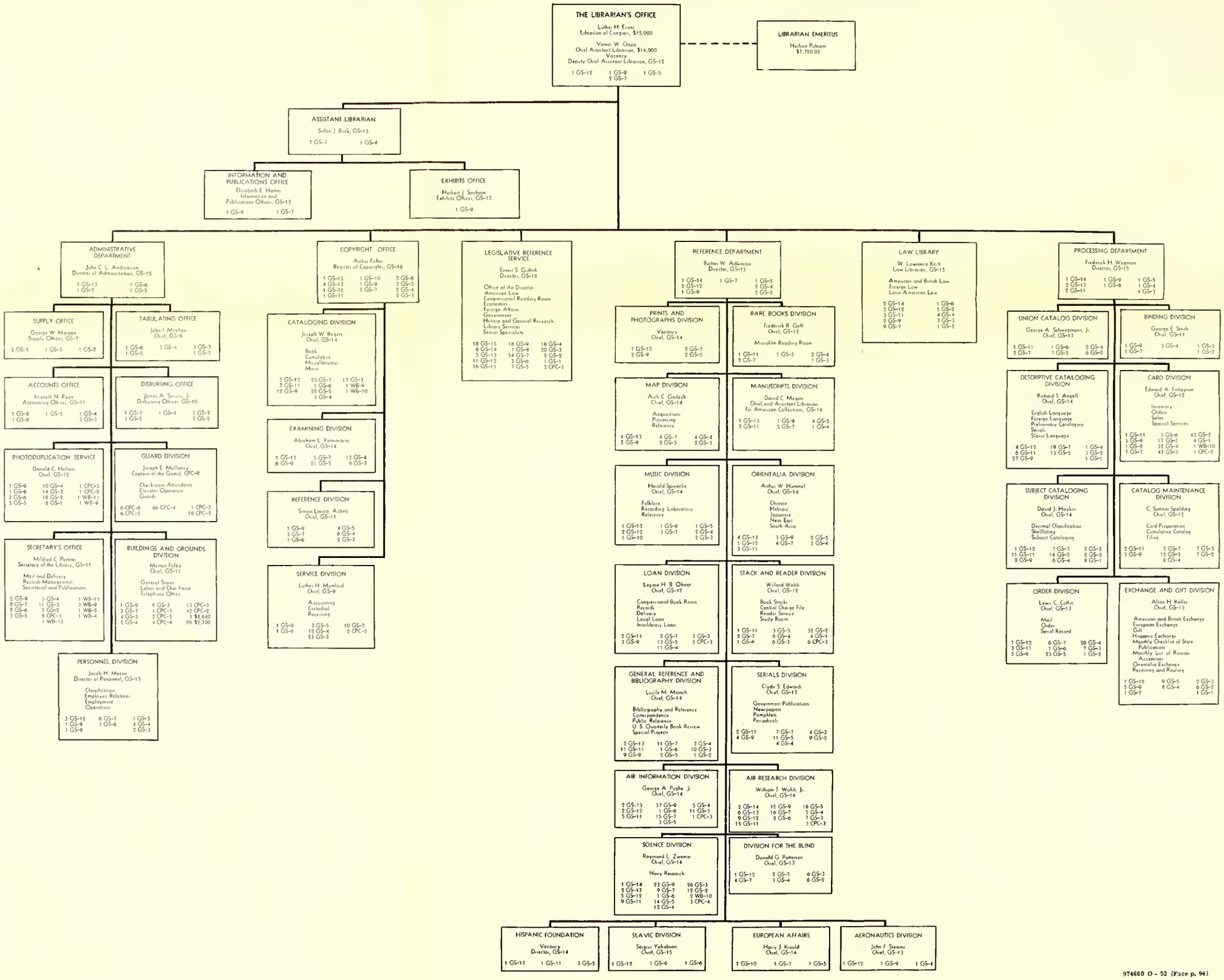
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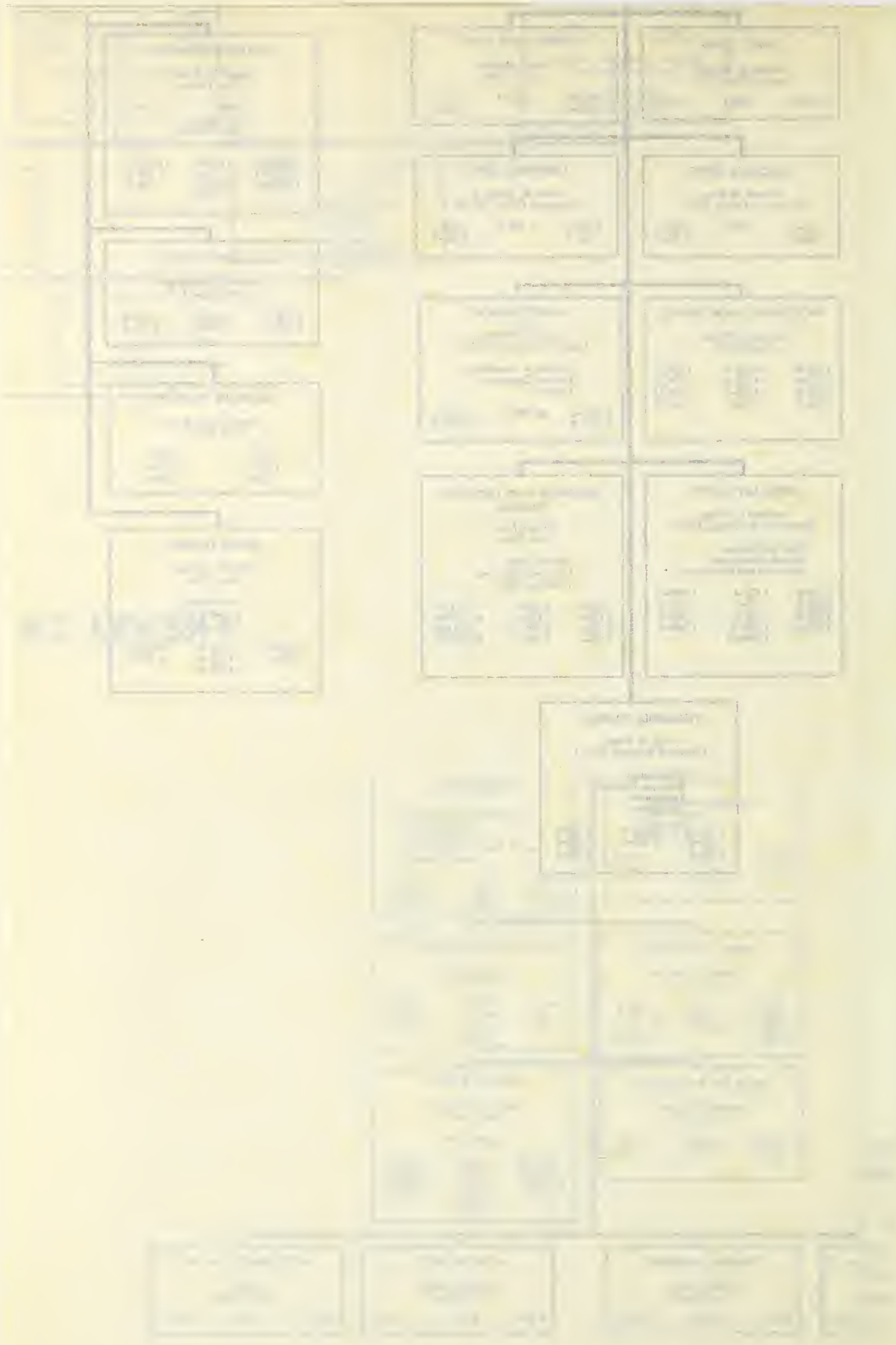
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Mrs. Whittall also made gifts of $8,000 toward the expenses of concerts and $30,500 for the purchase of musical manuscripts.

Other major gifts of the year included $3,100 from the American Council of Learned Societies as a 2-year contribution to the Slavic Studies Project and $2,023 from various other donors for the same project; from the Rockefeller Foundation, $4,000 toward the cost of distributing surplus Russian newspapers and periodicals and $9,000 for a survey of Soviet materials to be microfilmed in the United States; $43,251 from the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., for indexing and digesting the legal publications of middle European countries; $3,000 from the Joint Committee on South Asia toward the cost of a South Asia accessions list; $4,000 from the Oberlaender Trust of Philadelphia to continue the Foreign Consultants Program; and $4,600 from the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings for historical and bibliographical research.

Personnel Administration

The Library's orientation toward work in support of the defense effort particularly affected the Personnel Division, in terms of both the size and the character of its workload. Recruitment, for example, posed special difficulties, because many of the positions to be filled in defense-related activities called for scarce language, professional, and technical skills that were also in demand elsewhere. Qualified persons were difficult to find and the turnover rate was high. Since the Library is not subject to Civil Service hiring procedures, it had to discover its own sources of recruitment. Appointments to the Library staff totaled 827 during the year, an increase of approximately 50 percent over fiscal 1950. Separations rose by 47 percent, the total of all types of separations in 1951 being 625 as compared with 424 in 1950. (Statistics of employment and personnel actions constitute appendix X of this report.)

The presence in the Library of various programs processing security-classified materials for defense agencies also made it necessary to obtain security clearance for additional Library employees whose work touched that of the classified programs. Between October 1950, when the Civil Service Commission agreed to conduct these investigations on a reimbursable basis, and the end of the fiscal year, 58 requests for security clearance (exclusive of project employees) had been made.

The establishment of new and often unusual positions in connection with the special projects performed on transferred funds and the shift of emphasis in the Library's own program multiplied the demands upon the Library's small classification staff. Here as in most phases of the work of personnel administration, a serious rise in backlog was averted, despite the handicaps of illness and staff turnover, by the intensive efforts and higher individual output of the available staff. Although the Classification Section was able to allocate only 368 positions during the year as compared with 453 during fiscal 1950, the 1951 total was the output of a smaller staff and actually represented an increase in the average output of each classifier from 113 positions in 1950 to 123 positions in 1951.

In order to spur a staff of stationary size to the superior productivity that a growing burden of work demanded, the Library made increasing use of rewards. Although it does not have a cash award system, the Library gives Superior Accomplishment Rewards in the form of step increases to employees for improvements in operations and services or for otherwise distinguished performance. During fiscal 1951, 19 such rewards were granted, as against only 2 in fiscal 1950. The following employees received these rewards: Margaret M. Bennett, Robert L. Bostick, F. Evelyn Crown,

James H. Culver, Henry J. Dubester, Gerard H. Gover, Aurora E. Harris, Louise H. Jernigan, Elizabeth Lockwood, Janie Mason, Elizabeth Mearns, Gaye Moore, Catherine G. Mousseau, Janet F. Paris, Nelson A. Parker, Marion L. Schild, Otis W. Sprow, John F. Stearns, and Lena J. Stewart. That a distinguished job performance is recognizable at any level is apparent from the fact that these recipients ranged in grade from GS–2 to GS–14, with the heaviest concentration (five awards) occurring at grade GS–9.

During the year 15 cases were adjudicated under the Library's loyalty program. Of the total of 64 cases that have so far been favorable adjudicated by the Library of Congress Loyalty Board, 3 have been returned to the Library for further consideration after post-audit by the Loyalty Review Board.

In addition to its routine work, the Personnel Division designed and directed the installation of a major program, a Performance Rating System, to replace the old Efficiency Rating System in accordance with statutory and Civil Service directives. Although the initial task of establishing this system weighed heavily on the entire Library, a comparable expenditure of effort will not again be required, and it is hoped that the new system will benefit both efficiency and supervisor-employee relations.

Some important appointments and other major personnel changes that occurred during fiscal 1951 are listed at the end of this chapter.

Improvement of Working Conditions

Previous *Annual Reports* have recorded the Library's efforts, within its financial limitations, to raise its physical facilities to the level of maximum efficiency for their specific uses and maximum comfort for its employees and the public they serve. During fiscal 1951, these efforts benefited from the attention of specialists, whose primary emphasis was upon those physical improvements that would speed production and increase output. A considerable proportion of the time of George A. Pughe, Jr., Management Officer until February 1951, and of A. H. Stricker, Management Consultant, was devoted to studies in this field and to collaboration with the Buildings and Grounds Division in procuring or devising functional equipment and facilities for various Library operations.

Only a few of the year's accomplishments on this score can be mentioned. About 60 old wooden desks, little better than junk, were rebuilt for special purposes—for example, as precisely designed electrical typewriter desks and accounting machine desks—or were altered, refurbished, repainted in light colors, and restored to service as conventional desks. By an expenditure of about $1,000 some $5,000 worth of desks (at present market values) were salvaged from otherwise useless stock. The Library's shops also built a specially designed newspaper truck, a mobile collator for the Duplicating Unit, compact and efficient stationery cabinets for stenographers, a trolley device for card trays in the Card Division, and numerous other aids that not only effect savings in time and space but permit more productive and more accurate performance of a given job.

Similar efforts were applied, insofar as manpower and other resources permitted, to space problems. The steady growth of the Library's collections, as well as the expansion of Library projects financed by other Federal agencies, have exerted a mounting and inexorable pressure on the fixed capacity of the buildings. Since substantially all the Library's space is already in use, satisfying the need of any unit for different or additional space usually entails a long series of interrelated steps. Thus a whole chain of moves involving both the Annex and the Main

Building was set in motion in order to provide approximately 1,700 additional square feet of working space for the expanding Air Research and Air Information Divisions. In connection with the prime move, partitions were erected or shifted to provide necessary private offices, and minor alterations in three rooms formerly suitable only for storage space permitted the conversion of 2,400 square feet to office use.

By similar rescue and rehabilitation of areas of limited utility, 1,550 square feet of space in the Annex cellar were converted into excellent quarters for the microfilming operations of the Photoduplication Laboratory. Another 625 square feet of office space were carved out of one end of the Periodicals Reading Room in the Main Building. A new cafeteria, which is nearing completion in a part of the Main Building cellar formerly given over to shop activities and power equipment promises the early release of an additional 1,300 square feet of space on the first floor of the Annex, which is ideally suited to office use. To the limit of its financial ability, the Library has also continued to install acoustical tile in offices where noise was a serious distraction and to repaint work spaces in colors scientifically chosen for both increased illumination and beneficial effects on employees' well-being.

In the hope of extending the Library's own grasp of environmental problems through consultation with experts and at the same time of sharing this expert knowledge with others, the Librarian acted as cosponsor with the Architect of the Capitol for an unusual series of meetings. For 5 days in November 1950, experts in various phases of working environment explained and discussed the latest scientific theories on the use of lighting, color, sound control, and air conditioning and on fire and accident prevention. In May 1951 a 1-day followup meeting was held at which some practical applications of the color engineering theories previously expounded were described.

The particular timeliness of these explorations for the Library of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol derived from the possibility of extensive environmental improvements on Capitol Hill when projected improvements in the source of power, heat, and refrigeration are completed. Since the lectures were probably the first series in this country designed to offer an integrated presentation of environmental conditions, they attracted representatives of many other institutions and groups—Government agencies, business and industry, labor unions, scientific and professional organizations, and the press.

Preservation and Care of the Collections

The Office of the Keeper of the Collections was established 11 years ago as a central point of watchfulness and planning in regard to the protection, care, and preservation of the Library's collections. In almost every one of those years, special events and a variety of emergencies have kept the operations of the Keeper and his small staff from relaxing into a comfortable routine. Fiscal 1951 was no exception. In the face of an increasingly tense international situation, the Library began to plan again, as it had in the early years of World War II, for the steps it would take to evacuate or otherwise protect its priceless collections in the event of a new war emergency. The day-to-day direction and coordination of this planning was entrusted to the Keeper. Considerable progress was made despite shifting international prospects that denied a stable goal to the planning. Two Division Chiefs, Lewis C. Coffin and Clyde S. Edwards, were each detailed to assist the Keeper for 4-month periods and gave excellent service.

As always, the preservation of the Library's particular treasures claimed a

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major share of the Keeper's attention. A new and vastly improved lighting system and new glass affording better visibility and greater protection against harmful light rays were installed during the year in the Shrine that houses the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. At the end of the fiscal year, even more important measures for the safety of these cherished documents were under way as has already been mentioned. Two other unique items were also given special protective treatment. L'Enfant's original plan of the city of Washington and his original water color drawing of West Point, both patched and brittle with age, were painstakingly detached from old backing materials, meticulously mended, and remounted.

In caring for its own varied and valuable collections the Library has accumulated knowledge and skills which it feels duty-bound to share with others engaged in preserving and making available the records of civilization. In this spirit, the Library during 1951 undertook for the Government of Guatemala the complete restoration, lamination, and rebinding of its great manuscript, Bernal Diaz del Castillo's History of the Conquest of New Spain and Guatemala. Advisory services at the scene and by mail and telephone were also given to the officials of the Michigan State Library at Lansing, whose collections had been badly damaged by water after the great fire in the State Office Building on February 8, 1951.

Despite the reduction in the Library's bookcleaning staff, its achievement in relocating parts of the collections to relieve crowding or to facilitate service and in cleaning the collections was actually 25.7 percent greater than in the preceding year. As noted, however, this increase was attained by sacrificing thoroughness.

Building Maintenance and Protection

The upkeep of two buildings that house activities as diversified as those of the Library of Congress calls for many indispensable but usually unsung activities: The cleaning of the buildings, the care of the grounds, the purchase and installation of equipment of all varieties, the provision of telephone service, and innumerable maintenance, repair, and construction operations. In all these aspects of basic housekeeping, which are entrusted to the Buildings and Grounds Division, both the volume of work and the cheerful efficiency of service to which the Library has become accustomed continued unabated during 1951.

The Guard Division protects the buildings and their contents, the employees, and visitors to the buildings. During fiscal 1951 there were more than 990,500 visitors. Among them were such distinguished persons as President Truman, who attended the exhibit of the White House Photographers Association on February 24, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who addressed a joint meeting of both Houses of Congress in the Coolidge Auditorium on February 1.

The work of the Guard Division in maintaining order was strengthened by the passage on August 4, 1950, of Public Law 659, which defines the police and arresting power and the jurisdiction of the Library Guard Force. Under the authority of this law, all members of the Guard Force were commissioned as special police and were presented in March with new badges. The preceding fall, the Guard Force had also completed, through the cooperation of the Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration, a training course in the proper handling and use of firearms.

Photoduplication Service

There was a slight drop in the number of requests for photoduplicates received by the Service as compared with the previous year. (Photoduplication statistics constitute appendix IV of this report.) The relative importance of the several categories of clientele in the Service's total sales volume also showed some change. Purchases by the Library of Congress accounted for a smaller percentage of the total income from sales than in the preceding year—27.1 percent in 1951 as against 43.3 percent in 1950—while the share of nongovernmental institutions and individuals rose from 49.2 percent in 1950 to 64.7 percent in 1951. A slight rise in the proportion of income produced by photographs and a decline in the proportion from sales of microfilms and enlargement prints were also recorded.

Fiscal 1951 witnessed the conclusion of field operations for several unusually important projects, which brought into the Library microfilms of some unique and highly significant research materials mentioned earlier in this report. The microfilming of the Foreign Office Archives of the Japanese Government, a joint project of the United States Department of State and the Library of Congress, was completed as planned by June 30, 1951. By the fall of 1950 the filming in the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate Library and in the Armenian Patriarchate Library was finished. And the photocopying of priceless materials in the library of St. Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai also achieved its goal during the fiscal year. By the end of the year the Mount Sinai film had been completely edited and assembled with all targets in place.

When the microfilm laboratory in Mexico City was closed at the end of the fiscal year, 1,258,359 microfilm exposures had been produced. Equipment lent to the laboratory by the Department of State was returned to that Department, but equipment that had been purchased by the American Library Association with Rockefeller Foundation funds for the Benjamin Franklin Library was transferred to the Museo Nacional de Historia in order to strengthen Mexico's own microfilming facilities. All equipment added to the laboratory for the purposes of the project by the Library of Congress was reclaimed.

Lists of these archival and manuscript materials are being compiled as rapidly as possible. Scholars and research institutions will be able to order copies of the documents at the usual photoduplication rates.

Other Administrative Services

A variety of other central services, usually taken for granted, are performed for the Library in the Administrative Department. They include filing, mail-routing, duplicating, and procuring and distributing supplies. Heightened and redirected activity elsewhere in the Library was reflected in the demands placed upon the Office of the Secretary and the Supply Office, which perform these services.

Major Personnel Changes

Appointments and Transfers

Henry J. Dubester was promoted to the position of Assistant Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, from the position of Chief of the Census Library Project.

Francis H. Henshaw, who came to the Library as Assistant Chief of the Card Division in September 1950, was promoted to the position of Administrative Officer of the Processing Department on April 16, 1951. Mr. Henshaw had previously served as State Librarian of the Texas Library and Historical Commission at Austin, Tex.

Dwight E. Gray was appointed to the position of Chief of the Navy Research Section, Science Division. Dr. Gray was formerly associated with the Applied Physics Laboratory at the Johns Hopkins University and had also served as Director of *Physics Abstracting Study*, American Institute of Physics.

Clyde S. Edwards was appointed Chief of the Serials Division. Mr. Edwards has served the Library since 1923.

Legare Obear was transferred from the position of Administrative Officer of the Reference Department to the position of Chief of the Loan Division. Mr. Obear has been associated with the Library since 1930.

Sergius Yakobson was appointed Chief of the Slavic Division. He also serves as Senior Specialist in International Relations (Soviet Union) to Members and committees of Congress.

Dan Mabry Lacy was appointed Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian. He has served as Assistant Director for Operations of the Acquisitions Department, as Assistant Director for Acquisitions of the Processing Department following its absorption of the Acquisitions Department, and as Assistant Director for Cataloging of the Processing Department.

George A. Pughe, Jr., was transferred to the position of Chief of the Air Information Division from the position of Chief of the Air Information Section, Air Studies Division. He had previously been Management Officer in the Administrative Department.

William T. Walsh, Jr., was promoted to the position of Chief of the Air Research Division when that Division was created. He had entered the Library in April 1948 and had served as Chief of the Air Research Section.

C. Sumner Spalding, who had been serving as Assistant Chief of the Catalog Maintenance Division, was appointed Chief of that Division.

George A. Schwegmann, Jr., returned to his former position as Chief of the Union Catalog Division after serving as Chief of the Division for the Blind.

Donald G. Patterson, who had served as Acting Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division since November 1950, was appointed to the position of Chief of the Division for the Blind.

C. Dake Gull transferred from the position of Deputy Chief of the Union Catalog Division to the position of Deputy Chief of the Catalog Maintenance Division.

Lawrence W. Gunther returned to his former position as Assistant Chief of the Division for the Blind.

Mrs. Edythe W. First was promoted to the position of Management Officer of the Administrative Department after serving as Administrative Officer of the Reference Department.

Simon Lasica was temporarily promoted to the position of Chief of the Reference Division, Copyright Office.

Richard D. Hupman, who had formerly been in charge of the Law Library in the Capitol, was appointed Librarian of the Senate. Mr. Hupman joined the Library staff in June 1941.

George F. Zook was appointed Senior Specialist in Education in the Legislative Reference Service. Dr. Zook, who was formerly President of the American Council on Education, died on August 17, 1951.

William W. Rossiter was promoted to the position of Assistant Director of Administration. Entering Library service in 1932, Mr. Rossiter was made Disbursing Officer in 1943, and in November 1950 he became Principal Budgetary and Fiscal Analyst.

James A. Severn, Jr., was appointed Disbursing Officer in November 1950. Mr. Severn has served in progressively more responsible positions in the Library since 1930.

Mark English was transferred from the Air Information Division to the position

of Administrative Officer of the Reference Department.

Solon J. Buck was transferred from Chief of the Manuscripts Division to Assistant Librarian of Congress. Dr. Buck will also serve as Consultant on Manuscripts.

David C. Mearns became Chief of the Manuscripts Division. In addition to occupying the Chair of American History, he will serve as Assistant Librarian for the American Collections.

In pursuance of the Library's policy of enhancing the usefulness of its officers and other staff members by giving them, as far as practicable, a varied experience within the Library, several rotation assignments were made. Also a number of consultants were appointed during the year. Staff assignments are given and the consultants appointed are named in the list of officers of the Library at the beginning of this report.

RETIREMENTS

Retirements from the staff during the year included the following:

Eleanor I. Jones retired on August 31, 1950, from her position as Assistant Chief of the Copyright Cataloging Division, after 27 years of Government service. Miss Jones was a competent and valuable member of the Copyright Office staff.

Faustine Dennis retired on August 31, 1950, after 28 years of service with the Library. Miss Dennis was assigned to the position of Curator of the Microfilm Reading Room upon its activation in 1942 and for the past 8 years organized and developed this new and expanding service with great diligence.

Archibald Beatty Evans, Chief of the Serials Division, retired on September 30, 1950, after Library service covering a period of 44 years. Appointed as a messenger in the Reading Room Division in 1906, he was successively stack attendant; assistant-in-charge of the collections, delivery, and distribution of books; a member of the reference staff; stack inspector; Assistant Chief of the Periodicals Division; and from September 1947 Chief of the Serials Division.

Elsie Rackstraw retired as Chief of the Loan Division on September 30, 1950. Miss Rackstraw had served in this post since her appointment on July 10, 1944.

RESIGNATIONS

Resignations from the staff during the year included the following:

Arthur E. Young, Assistant Chief of the Manuscripts Division, resigned on October 31, 1950, to accept an appointment with the General Services Administration.

Fedele F. Fauri, Senior Specialist in Social Legislation in the Legislative Reference Service, left the Library on March 15, 1951, to accept the position of Dean of the School of Social Work and Professor of Public Welfare Administration at the University of Michigan.

Julius Davidson, Assistant Director of Administration, left on March 11, 1951, to join the staff of the Economic Stabilization Agency. Mr. Davidson was given the right to return to the Library on the completion of his present assignment.

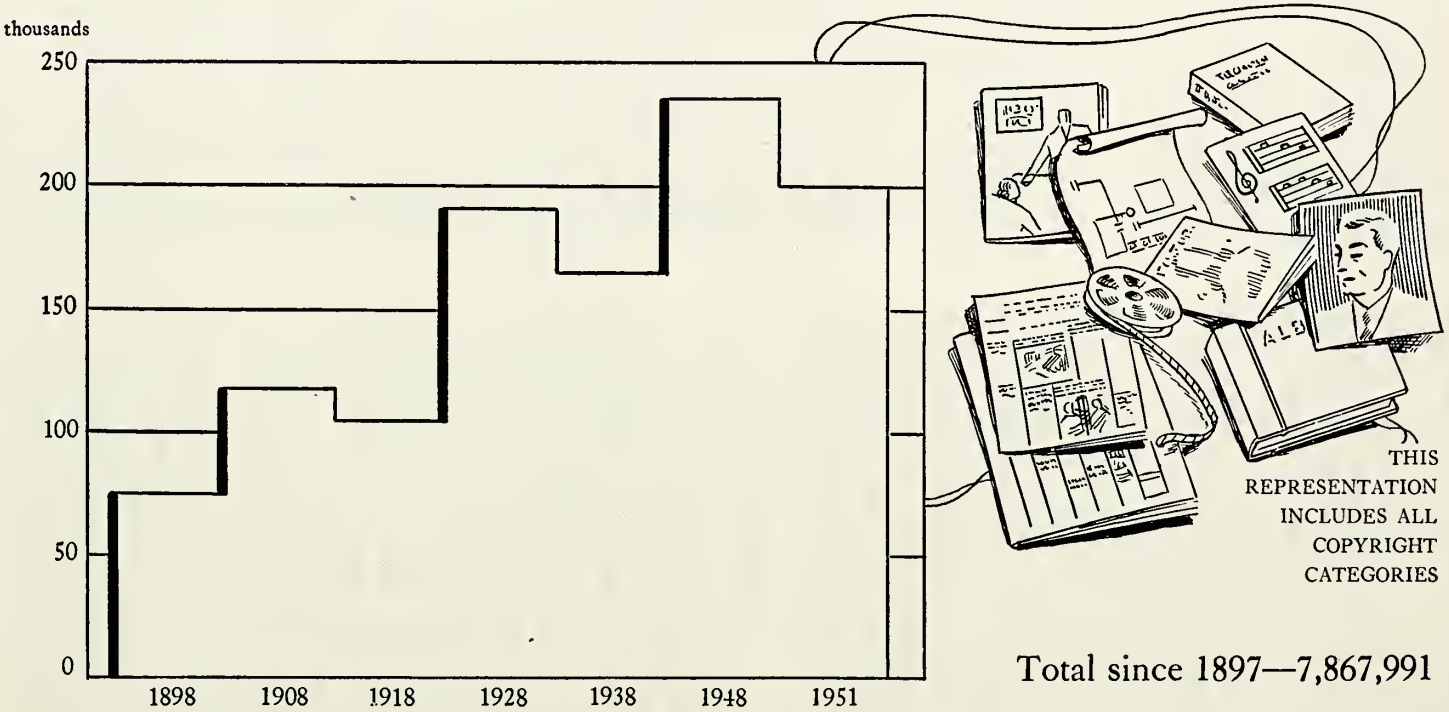
Milton M. Plumb, Information Officer, resigned from the staff on May 11, 1951, to accept a position as assistant editor of the *CIO News*.

John F. Stearns, Chief, Air Studies Division, resigned from the staff on May 1, 1951, but was reappointed on July 3 as Chief of the Aeronautics Division.

Sam Bass Warner, after 6 years as Register of Copyrights, resigned on May 28, 1951, to devote full time to writing a comprehensive history of copyright with special emphasis on the development of the United States law.

Fifty-three Years of Copyright Growth

NUMBER OF COPYRIGHT REGISTRATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1898-1951



Total since 1897—7,867,991

Chapter VII

The Copyright Office

Report to the Librarian of Congress by the Register of Copyrights

SIR: The Copyright Office business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

Copyright Business

Instead of the normal annual increase in business which has continued with few interruptions since the establishment of the Copyright Office, the figures for the past year show a decline, commencing with the invasion of South Korea, similar to that which took place during the first year of World War II. Registrations dropped from 210,564 in fiscal 1950 to 200,354 in fiscal 1951, a decline of 10,210 registrations, or 4.8 percent. The total revenues were $797,960.50 as against $849,661.22, a drop in total fees applied of $51,700.72, or 6 percent. The decrease was reflected in nearly every class. (See the chart on the following page for registrations by subject matter classes.) Foreign deposits accounted for over 40 percent of all published music registered and for over 29 percent of the books deposited. Offsetting the general decline is the fact that the number of copies of all works selected and transferred to the collections of the Library increased from 192,577 to 205,017. This might perhaps indicate that fiscal 1951 saw the creation of a relatively larger number of more worthwhile works of a literary, artistic, or scientific nature than had formerly been the case.

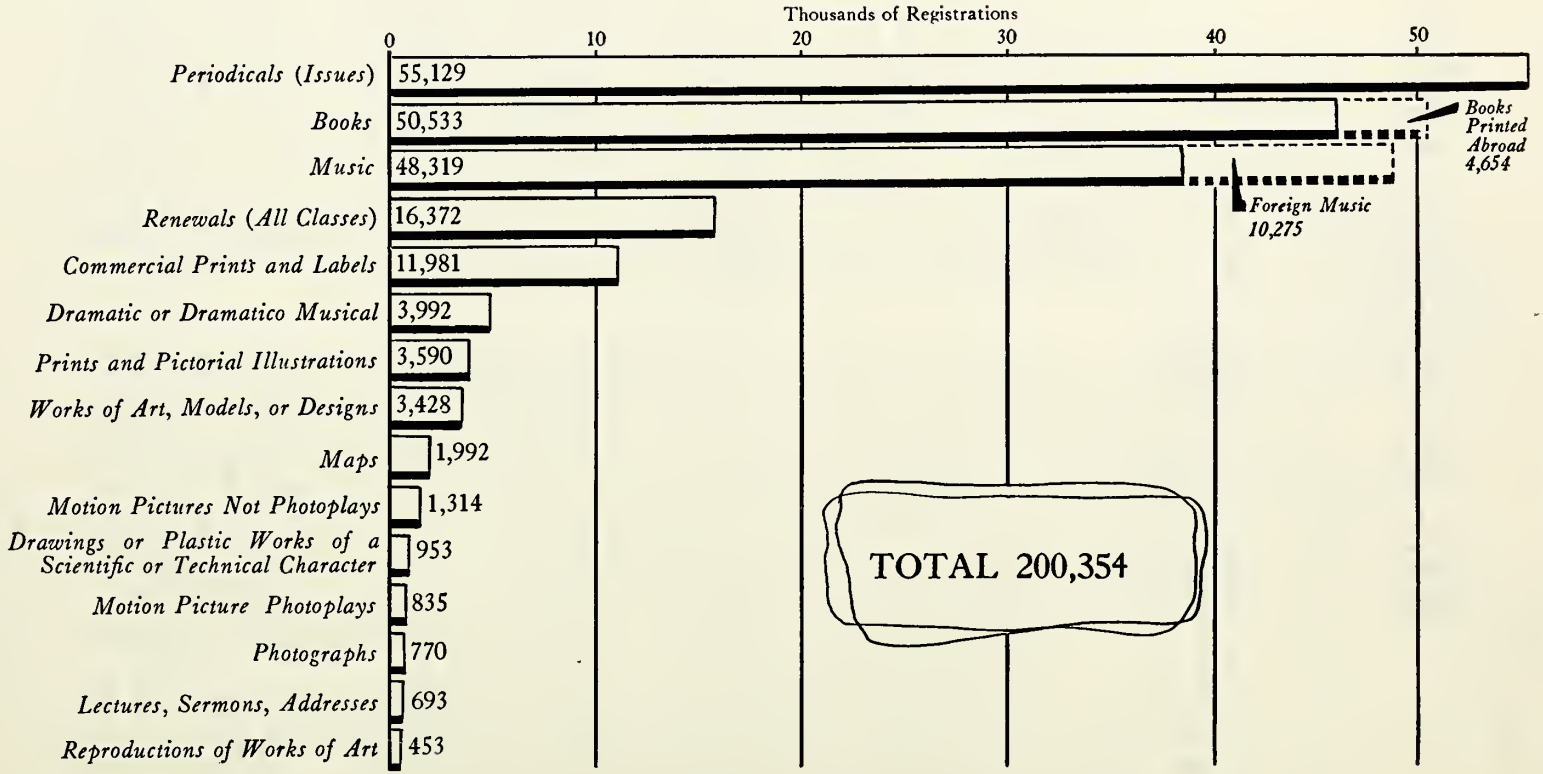
Appraisement of Public Law 84, Eighty-first Congress

This is the amendment to the Copyright Law, effective June 3, 1949, which established, as an alternative to the payment of the registration fee for foreign works, the furnishing of a catalog card and an additional copy of the foreign work. It also liberalized the provisions respecting *ad interim* registration of books and periodicals in English first published abroad. As a result of these changes, foreign registrations, under Public Law 84, in the principal classes (foreign books in foreign languages, foreign books in English, and foreign music) rose from 6,540 in fiscal year 1950 to 8,511 in fiscal year 1951, an increase of 30 percent. Foreign books in English increased 43 percent, foreign books in foreign languages 36 percent, and foreign music 25 percent. France, Germany, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries are the principal countries taking advantage of the new provisions as regards copyright of books. Great Britain, France, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries are the principal countries taking advantage of the new provisions as regards foreign music.

Had Public Law 84 not been enacted it is probable that only a fraction of these registrations would have been made, because of the restrictions now placed by most foreign governments on payments in United States dollars. This increase in registrations, accompanied by deposits, is especially important just now when the

Copyright Registrations

BY SUBJECT MATTER CLASSES, FISCAL YEAR 1951



Library is using every possible means to build up its collections of foreign materials.

Sam Bass Warner Relinquishes Office

On May 28, 1951, Sam Bass Warner resigned as Register of Copyrights in order to devote his full time to writing a comprehensive history of copyright with special emphasis on the development of the United States law. The need for such an authoritative work has long been recognized. For the accomplishment of the task, Mr. Warner's erudition in the law, his energy and enthusiasm, all make him peculiarly fitted.

Mr. Warner was appointed by Archibald MacLeish, then Librarian of Congress, and assumed office on February 1, 1945. He came to the Library from the Harvard Law School, where he had specialized in the teaching of criminal law.

During his tenure of office, Mr. Warner introduced important changes directed toward improving operating procedures in the Copyright Office. The necessity of preparing certificates from data submitted on the applications previously in use was eliminated by the creation of an entirely new application-certificate form made out by the applicant himself subject to authentication by the Register. A general classification and organizational study of the Office was also undertaken with the result that many positions were redescribed at levels appropriate to their responsibilities and more than a dozen operating units previously reporting directly to the Register were regrouped into four divisions.

Mr. Warner's energetic and enthusiastic personality contributed greatly to the daily operations of the Copyright Office. His 6 years as Register of Copyrights will stand in the history of the Library of Congress as an outstanding period of organizational, procedural, and staffing achievement.

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Gestures of Good Will

Following much discussion in the press, both here and abroad, concerning the copyright status in this country of the musical works of the composer, Jean Sibelius, the Reference Division of the Copyright Office undertook the preparation of a bibliography of all of the separate copyright entries found referring to musical compositions bearing the name of the Finnish genius.

The bibliography, a 92-page document comprising approximately 800 copyright entries (both original registrations and renewals) including works of original as well as secondary authorship, was completed after 200 hours of search, compilation, and editing and was presented to the Finnish Government on November 21, 1950. In making the presentation, the Copyright Office expressed the hope "that it may be helpful in resolving existing misunderstandings as to the copyright status of the great composer's works in this country, especially in so far as the copyrights in these works are reflected in the records of the Copyright Office."

In response to requests received from German music publishers for aid, the Librarian of Congress authorized and the Copyright Office compiled for microfilming the extensive copyright registrations (numbering about 3,000) of these firms. Their important music catalogs had been completely destroyed during the last war and the Copyright Office records offered the only existing source of information for their reconstruction. Expressions of gratitude for these cultural services were received from both the Finnish Government and the German firms.

Acquisition of Deposits Under Sections 13 and 14 of Title 17, U. S. Code

The Compliance Section of the Reference Division, whose duty it is to remind authors and publishers who publish works with a copyright notice of their obligation

to register them in the Copyright Office and, if necessary, to enforce the deposit of such works, continued its endeavor to concentrate on the acquisition of those works desired by the Library of Congress. During the fiscal year the total in fees and value of material collected was $32,464.

More and more authors and publishers are being educated by the Compliance Section, chiefly through correspondence, to the fact that their claims to copyright should be promptly registered. As evidence of this, a survey undertaken by the Section in August 1950, using *Publishers' Weekly* as a basis, showed that 93.7 percent of all books published with notice of copyright listed in a current week's publications were registered or had been deposited in the Copyright Office within 18 days after the stated week of publication. This represents an increase of 3.7 percent over last year and 8 percent above the compliance figure for fiscal 1949.

Production of Printed Cards for Copyrighted Motion Pictures

The Copyright Office's obligation to catalog copyright registrations of motion pictures has made its concern with the development of cataloging rules for this important, nonbook material immediate and pressing. Since the termination of the Motion Picture Division the Office has been the only Library unit actively engaged in the processing of these materials. In response to the needs of the Library, other Government agencies, and film people generally for the development of a basic cataloging practice and for the production of printed catalog cards, the Library has been engaged in developing them. The Copyright Cataloging Division has actively participated in this program and will continue to contribute to it.

The production of printed cards for motion pictures is expected to supply a long-felt need of agencies engaged in the production and use of motion pictures, particularly in nontheatrical fields. It is anticipated that the Office will continue to maintain a close relationship to this activity and that it will be able to make further valuable contributions to the program.

Cumulative Catalog of Motion Pictures, 1912–39

Completion of the cataloging of more than 50,000 entries for motion pictures copyrighted between 1912 and 1939 was the signal achievement of the Cumulative Section of the Copyright Cataloging Division this year. This project was begun early in 1948. Since its inception it has had the continuing encouragement and interest of both film librarians and the motion-picture industry. Work in the Copyright Office and in the field will be considerably expedited by its convenience as a copyright search tool.

The catalog will be entitled *Motion Pictures, 1912–1939* and is expected to be available in the autumn of 1951. It will list by title over 50,000 motion pictures of all types in approximately 1,265 pages and will contain a name index (claimant, producer, etc.) and a series list. It will be issued in one edition of 2,000 copies in a format designed to make the volume a permanent reference tool.

Unesco Copyright Project

As mentioned in last year's report, the large number of governments replying to the UNESCO questionnaire concerning the desirability of a universal copyright convention encouraged UNESCO to authorize further study of the replies by a Committee of Experts, which met in Washington, D. C., from October 23 to November 4, 1950. Experts from 13 countries and representatives from the Bureau of the Berne Union and the Pan American Union took an active part in the deliberations. Nine other countries were represented by official observers. The United

States experts were Luther H. Evans, Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., and John Schulman. Arthur Fisher acted in the capacity of technical adviser. Dr. Evans was elected chairman, and following his departure for Paris on UNESCO business, Judge Plinio Bolla of Switzerland presided as acting chairman over the remaining sessions.

The principle of national treatment was taken as the basis for the new convention. It was agreed that there should be safeguards protecting existing international copyright arrangements, particularly in the case of the Berne Convention.

Most significant from the United States point of view was a recommendation that would extend international copyright protection, as regards member countries requiring formalities, to any published work entitled to claim protection under the convention by affixing to the copies of the work from and after its first publication the symbol ©, accompanied by the name of the author, or other proprietor and the year of first publication of the work. This provision would not prevent any country from imposing additional requirements on works published by its own nationals or on any work first published within its own borders. The proposal on notice and formalities made by the American experts was regarded by many of the other experts as a major contribution since it both indicated the willingness of the United States to relax its strict notice and registration requirements insofar as foreign works are concerned and also brought about the prospect of a solution of the problem of notice on copyrighted works.

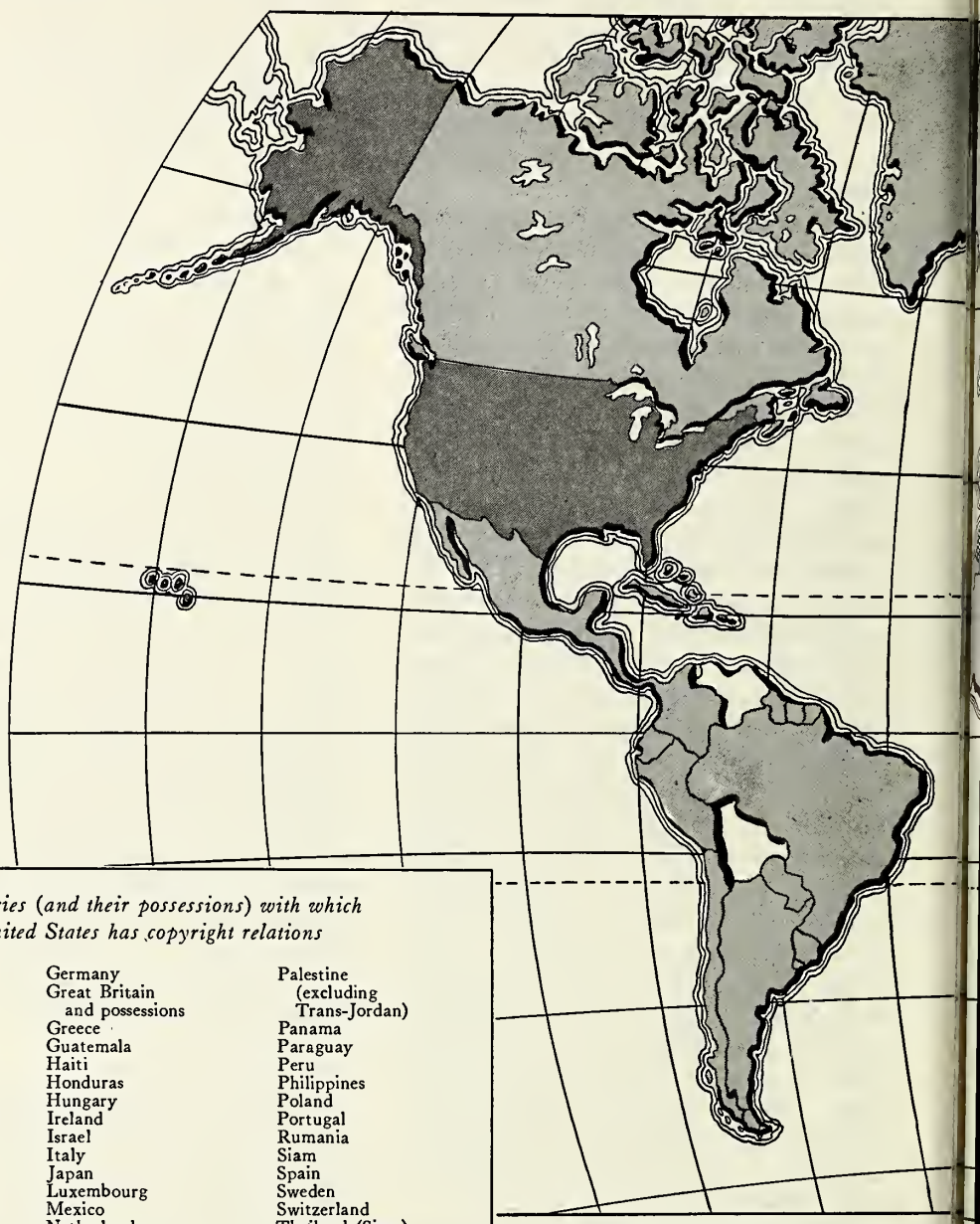
Twenty-four countries responded and sent 30 specialists to a Paris meeting, the United States being represented by Luther H. Evans, John Schulman, and Abraham L. Kaminstein of the Copyright Office. From June 18 to 26, 1951, these specialists met as "the Copyright Committee," a special working group of the Sixth Session of UNESCO's General Conference. Basing their work on the Washington recommendations of the Committee of Experts, the Paris copyright committee prepared a text of the proposed universal treaty. The draft of the proposed treaty will now be submitted to the governments and they will be invited to attend a formal diplomatic conference, which will probably be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in the summer or fall of 1952. The adherence of the United States to such a convention would mark an epoch in the international copyright relations of this country, which has not heretofore been a party to any copyright convention extending beyond the Western Hemisphere.

Countries with which the United States has copyright relations are shown in the map on the following pages. The areas shaded in gray represent the countries with which the United States has established copyright relations. The white areas are countries with which the United States has no copyright agreements. The cross-barred areas indicate the status of copyright relations with this country is uncertain. The map is only indicative of the treatment to be accorded works originating in a particular area. For more precise data as to international copyright relations of the U. S. A., see summary by Treaty Affairs, Department of State, and original documents listed therein.

Proposed Legislation

Activity in international copyright relations by no means implies inactivity on the domestic legislative front. Two bills of major importance were submitted to Congress. *H. R. 3589*, introduced on April 6, 1951, would fill a lacuna in existing law by granting recording and performing rights in nondramatic literary works in addition to those now provided for in the copyright law. *H. R. 4059*, introduced on May 10, 1951, would elim-

International Copyright Relation



Countries (and their possessions) with which the United States has copyright relations

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Danzig
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Finland
France
Germany
Great Britain and possessions
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands and possessions
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Rumania
Siam
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand (Siam)
Tunis
Union of South Africa
Uruguay

NOTE.—This map should not be taken as defining the ex geographical boundaries of any country or the possessic thereof as of any specific date or the application of copyrig relations as to such possessions. See "International Cop right Relations of the United States of America" issued

(f the United States, June 30, 1951



The status of copyright relations between the United States and a number of areas and countries is uncertain and is expressed by this cross-barring

the Treaty Affairs Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C., October 11, 1950, revised as of August 1, 1951, and the particular proclamations, treaties, and conventions establishing copyright relations of the U. S. referred to therein.

inate completely all manufacturing requirements with respect to works of foreign origin.

H. R. 2464 and 2465, introduced on February 7, 1951, are also of special interest. Bills of a similar nature have been introduced in previous Congresses. *H. R. 2464* would secure copyright in acoustic recordings, a class of material not heretofore acceptable for copyright registration. *H. R. 2465* provides for the repeal of the so-called "juke-box" exemption contained in section 1(e) of the Copyright Law. *S. 1553*, introduced on May 28, 1951, qualifies repeal of this "juke-box" exemption by provision for certain royalty payments for the performance of copyrighted musical compositions on coin-operated machines.

H. R. 3899, an omnibus bill, including certain corrections in the official text of Title 17 of the United States Code, was passed by the House and referred to the Senate. *House Joint Resolution 518* became Public Law 741 of the Eighty-first Congress and makes Cannon's *Procedure In the House of Representatives* subject to copyright by the author. Similar legislation was passed in several earlier Congresses. *S. 396* would prohibit copyright in any pictorial representation of Jesus Christ.

Interesting Copyright Cases

The following decisions of the United States courts involving copyright are among those made during the past year which present features of more than usual interest.

In the case of *Stein et al., doing business as Reglor of California* v. *Expert Lamp Company*, 96 F. Supp. 97, 88 USPQ 305 (D. C. N. D. Ill. E. Div., Jan. 23, 1951), the copyright claim in an artistic statuette to be used as a lamp base was held to be invalid on the ground that such use made it the subject of design patent rather than copyright. The invalidity of the copyright was affirmed on appeal 188 F. (2d) 611, 89 USPQ 416 (7th Cir., May 2, 1951). This case raises a very important question as to whether functional purpose may not destroy the copyrightable character of a work of art.

An interesting opinion, *Leigh* v. *Barnhart et al.*, 96 F. Supp. 194, 89 USPQ 307 (D. C. D. N. J., March 15, 1951), holds that when a reproduction of a copyrighted painting is published in a magazine without a copyright notice, a person who copies the reproduction without knowledge of the copyright in the original is an innocent infringer. It further held that the copyright of the magazine did not extend to the reproduction of plaintiff's work of art since the magazine, as licensee of the copyright in the work of art, was not the proprietor of the reproduction within the meaning of the Copyright Law.

In the case of *Amsterdam trading as Franklin Survey Co.* v. *Triangle Publications, Inc.*, 93 F. Supp. 79, 87 USPQ 90 (D. C. E. D. Pa., Sept. 25, 1950), another type of graphic work, a map embodying a very large amount of research was held not subject to copyright where all information contained on the map had been copied from other maps. The district court was of the opinion that copyright protection is available for a map only when some of the information conveyed has been obtained by the map maker going into the field, obtaining himself the information there, and then transcribing it into a map. This opinion was affirmed by the Court of Appeals of the Third Circuit on May 25, 1951 (189 F. (2d) 104, 89 USPQ 468).

The case of *Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles* v. *Republic Pictures Corporation*, 97 F. Supp. 360, 89 USPQ 231 (D. C. S. D. Calif. Cent. Div., April 26, 1951), is of importance as holding for the first time that proceedings to foreclose a mortgage on a copyright must be brought in a Federal rather than a State court. It was

also held that the Federal court may prescribe the method of foreclosure, in view of the silence of the Copyright Act.

The case of *G. Ricordi & Company* v. *Paramount Pictures, Inc.*, 189 F. (2d) 469 (2d Cir., May 8, 1951), affirming in part and modifying an earlier district court opinion 92 F. Supp. 537 (D. C. S. D. N. Y., June 8, 1950), is of interest, both as involving Puccini's well-known opera, *Madame Butterfly*, and as considering renewal, operatic, and motion-picture rights in the presence of a multiplicity of adaptations of a single original work, a novel, of which dramatic and operatic versions were subsequently produced.

The case of *White* v. *Kimmell et al.*, 94 F. Supp. 502, 87 USPQ 407 (D. C. S. D. Calif. Cent. Div., Dec. 6, 1950), holds that limited circulation of a mimeographed manuscript does not amount to publication destroying the common law literary property in the manuscript. A peculiar circumstance in this case was the allegation of authorship by a denizen of the spirit world, a "ghost" writer in the most literal sense.

Register's Conference

On an average of twice a week, or as frequently as occasion demands, the Register, Assistant Register, Senior Attorney and the four division chiefs meet in the Register's Office as a Register's Conference. This group discusses matters affecting the administration of the Copyright Law, including new and important court decisions, pending or suggested legislation, changes in procedure and policy, budget considerations, and other problems pertinent to the Copyright Office. The collective judgment of this group is of valuable assistance in the formulation of Copyright Office policy.

STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, NUMBERS OF REGISTRATIONS, ETC., FOR 5 FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increases in registrations	Decreases in registrations
1947	$471, 119. 41	$442, 626. 10	230, 215	28, 071	.....
1948	525, 510. 25	487, 475. 20	238, 121	7, 906	.....
1949	889, 105. 92	834, 738. 05	201, 190	.....	36, 931
1950	879, 169. 17	849, 661. 22	210, 564	9, 374	.....
1951	847, 399. 13	797, 960. 50	200, 354	.....	10, 210
Total	3, 612, 303. 88	3, 412, 461. 07	1, 080, 444	.....	.....

NUMBER OF ARTICLES DEPOSITED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1947 TO 1951, INCLUSIVE

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	19, 806	19, 572	20, 508	22, 648	22, 544
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc	69, 880	71, 594	67, 854	68, 770	62, 370
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	4, 410	5, 963	3, 815	4, 437	3, 408
	Total	94, 096	97, 129	92, 177	95, 855	88, 322
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	3, 970	2, 545	2, 644	5, 893	6, 502
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	713	683	595	1, 571	2, 235
	Total	98, 779	100, 357	95, 416	103, 319	97, 059
B	Periodicals	116, 680	119, 398	108, 374	110, 872	110, 258
C	Lectures, sermons, etc	972	1, 263	1, 036	1, 008	693
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	7, 056	6, 659	5, 720	4, 969	4, 604
E	Musical compositions	79, 428	85, 359	58, 087	65, 791	60, 665
F	Maps	3, 526	2, 855	4, 627	3, 273	4, 037
G	Works of art, models or designs	5, 454	5, 055	4, 349	5, 904	5, 034
H	Reproductions of works of art	1, 064	609	469	620	872
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	3, 014	2, 336	1, 603	1, 947	1, 484
J	Photographs	2, 982	2, 945	1, 891	1, 939	1, 302
KK &K	Prints, labels and pictorial illustrations	31, 848	34, 563	35, 577	35, 233	31, 095
L	Motion-picture photoplays	1, 312	1, 254	1, 330	1, 528	1, 663
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	2, 741	1, 914	2, 111	2, 141	2, 461
	Total	354, 856	364, 567	320, 590	338, 544	321, 227

REGISTRATION BY SUBJECT MATTER CLASSES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1947 TO 1951, INCLUSIVE

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	9,903	9,786	10,254	11,323	11,272
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc	34,940	35,797	33,929	34,383	31,199
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	4,400	5,963	4,140	4,438	3,408
	Total	49,243	51,546	48,323	50,144	45,879
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	3,970	2,545	2,644	3,710	3,536
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	712	683	595	1,040	1,118
	Total	53,925	54,774	51,562	54,894	50,533
B	Periodicals (numbers)	58,340	59,699	54,163	55,436	55,129
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	972	1,263	1,036	1,007	693
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	6,456	6,128	5,159	4,427	3,992
E	Musical compositions	68,709	72,339	48,210	52,309	48,319
F	Maps	1,779	1,456	2,314	1,638	1,992
G	Works of art, models or designs	4,044	3,938	3,281	4,013	3,428
H	Reproductions of works of art	540	309	239	326	453
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	2,147	1,619	1,063	1,316	953
J	Photographs	1,838	1,844	1,134	1,143	770
KK	Commercial prints and labels	9,674	10,619	13,233	13,320	11,981
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	6,506	6,686	4,358	4,309	3,590
L	Motion-picture photoplays	666	632	667	782	835
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1,418	999	1,096	1,113	1,314
RR	Renewals of commercial prints and labels	21	20	.....	.....	.....
R	Renewals of all classes	13,180	15,796	13,675	14,531	16,372
	Total	230,215	238,121	201,190	210,564	200,354

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS, FISCAL YEAR 1951

Balance on hand July 1, 1950		$161,259.95
Gross receipts July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951		847,399.13
Total to be accounted for		1,008,659.08
Refunded	$ 35,431.91	
Checks returned unpaid	468.50	
Deposited as earned fees	807,673.50	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1951:		
Fees earned in June 1951 but not deposited until July 1951. $64,240.00		
Unfinished business balance 17,246.65		
Deposit accounts balance 83,598.52		
	165,085.17	
		1,008,659.08

Fees Applied

Registrations for prints and labels	11,981 at 6.00	71,886.00
Registrations for published works	122,337 at 4.00	489,348.00
Registrations for unpublished works	41,061 at 4.00	164,244.00
Registrations for renewals	16,371 at 2.00	32,742.00
Registrations for renewals	1 at 1.00	1.00
Total number of registrations	[1] 191,751	
Fees for registrations		758,221.00
Fees for recording assignments	$19,206.50	
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship	6,834.00	
Fees for notices of user recorded	2,702.00	
Fees for certified documents	2,325.00	
Fees for searches made	8,672.00	
		39,739.50
Total fees earned		797,960.50

[1] Excludes 8,603 registrations made under Public Law 84.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR FISHER
Register of Copyrights

WASHINGTON, D. C.
October 15, 1951

APPENDIXES

	Reference vices through rrespondence		Articles prepared for publication			Special reference studies or reports		
	di- ual lies	Form letter replies	Number	Number of pages	Reference research hours required	Number	Number of pages	Reference research hours required
REFI								
	A153	.....	6	68	192	.....	.....	.....
	I 21	2	8	802	1, 770	4	105	82
	(							
	888	5, 696	19	1, 552	4, 322	23	64	263
	I246	1	5	14	44	.....	.....	.....
	I383	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	M642	.....	15	92	138	20	49	219
	M357	.....	8	232	620	.....	.....	.....
	M431	7, 065	1	32	240	.....	.....	.....
	C804	.....	64	855	2, 397	46	277	568
	I878	144	3	17	20	.....	.....	.....
	I400	.....	7	141	338	1	8	16
	M163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	S117	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	S 15	.....	3	71	128	10	26	38
	S....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	498	13, 266	139	3, 876	10, 209	104	529	1, 186
	156	12, 986	134	2, 786	14, 164	92	522	1, 162
	340	25, 472	122	1, 672	4, 415	85	482	925
Divisi	215	61	1	27	104	4	19	41
Motic	130	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scien	825	2, 811	126	1, 576	(8)	13	234	630
LAW	801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LEG								
IC	565	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 699	16, 188	.....
PRO	450	5, 316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	484	21, 840	266	5, 479	10, 313	2, 820	16, 970	1, 857
	070	21, 038	134	2, 786	14, 164	3, 390	20, 335	.....
	264	30, 746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	223	9, 437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	695	7, 641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] *ment Feb. 20, 1951, by General Order 1468.*
should Department Apr. 26, 1951, by General Order 1472.
[2]
[3] *tries prepared by General Reference and Bibliography Division; one bibliography*
[4] *s; nor one bibliography on cards prepared by the Hispanic Foundation containing*
to the [5] *containing 3,209 entries.*

Appendix I. Statistics of Reader and Reference Service [1]

CIRCULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO REFERENCE INQUIRIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1951

	Readers served	Material issued for use— Inside the buildings: Volumes	Material issued for use— Inside the buildings: Other units	Material issued for use— Outside the buildings	Reference and loan requests received by telephone: Congress	Reference and loan requests received by telephone: Government	Reference and loan requests received by telephone: Other	Reference and loan requests received by telephone: Total	Readers aided	Reference conferences	Bibliographies prepared: Number	Bibliographies prepared: Number of pages	Bibliographies prepared: Number of entries	Translations prepared (pages)	Items serviced for the Photoduplication Division	Reference services through correspondence: Individual replies	Reference services through correspondence: Form letter replies	Articles prepared for publication: Number	Articles prepared for publication: Number of pages	Articles prepared for publication: Reference research hours required	Special reference studies or reports: Number	Special reference studies or reports: Number of pages	Special reference studies or reports: Reference research hours required
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT:																							
Aeronautics Division	1, 579	3, 540	.....	[3] 742	45	969	677	1, 691	1, 227	345	69	211	2, 171	1	219	153	.....	6	68	192	.....	.....	.....
European Affairs Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	680	299	1, 065	.....	877	1	35	230	27	431	21	2	8	802	1, 770	4	105	82
General Reference and Bibliography Division	.....	112, 291	24, 549	.....	757	8, 680	36, 136	45, 573	243, 595	7, 173	15	1, 169	6, 253	34	.....	3, 888	5, 696	19	1, 552	4, 322	23	64	263
Hispanic Foundation	458	2, 845	.....	[2] 343	26	277	437	740	145	266	9	32	337	7	8	246	1	5	14	44	.....	.....	.....
Loan Division	.....	16, 004	.....	183, 618	15, 755	4, 746	3, 078	23, 579	3, 055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	383	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manuscripts Division	5, 678	.....	43, 833	[2] 136	48	399	750	1, 197	[3] 4, 996	1, 334	1	2	.....	.....	40, 372	642	.....	15	92	138	20	49	219
Map Division	3, 704	10, 287	53, 359	[2] 2, 177	356	1, 343	2, 250	3, 949	7, 089	266	4	159	3, 315	.....	1, 690	357	.....	8	232	620	.....	.....	.....
Music Division	14, 427	36, 275	.....	[2] 1, 675	.....	.....	17, 343	17, 343	4, 465	5, 266	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 463	2, 431	7, 065	1	32	240	.....	.....	.....
Orientalia Division	7, 974	25, 928	25, 618	[2] 2, 346	184	2, 728	5, 158	8, 070	6, 384	2, 697	79	720	3, 717	947	335	804	.....	64	855	2, 397	46	277	568
Prints and Photographs Division	1, 847	.....	6, 037	[2] 2, 277	107	382	1, 025	1, 514	2, 532	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 980	878	144	3	17	20	.....	.....	.....
Rare Books Division	6, 453	23, 197	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 112	1, 112	1, 092	518	6	146	690	.....	1, 190	400	.....	7	141	338	1	8	16
Microfilm Reading Room	1, 910	2, 645	3, 890	[3] 357	26	248	508	782	[3] 524	[3] 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 066	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serials Division	[4] 128, 181	76, 792	453, 367	[2] 31, 326	5, 512	9, 065	12, 782	27, 359	95, 531	2, 550	27	318	807	.....	4, 535	1, 117	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slavic Division [5]	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	34	510	590	27	36	14	140	1, 862	15	9	15	.....	3	71	128	10	26	38
Stack and Reader Division	[4] 485, 342	904, 431	.....	[4] 131, 408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—1951	657, 553	1, 214, 235	610, 653	183, 618	22, 948	29, 551	82, 065	134, 564	370, 662	21, 638	225	2, 932	19, 382	1, 031	60, 695	11, 498	13, 266	139	3, 876	10, 209	104	529	1, 186
1950	821, 695	1, 391, 726	564, 446	183, 685	23, 451	26, 625	69, 416	119, 498	415, 455	17, 259	276	1, 946	13, 776	1, 141	30, 658	13, 156	12, 986	134	2, 786	14, 164	92	522	1, 162
1949	791, 245	1, 332, 113	567, 693	167, 498	18, 532	28, 847	67, 317	104, 596	392, 487	15, 244	407	2, 597	29, 916	893	77, 455	13, 340	25, 472	122	1, 672	4, 415	85	482	925
Division for the Blind [6]	22, 163	1	.....	54, 542	10	31	3, 279	3, 320	18	212	10	31	661	2	.....	215	61	1	27	104	4	19	41
Motion Picture Collection [7]	50	.....	.....	[2] 141	.....	.....	2, 400	2, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Science Division	408	.....	.....	40, 909	.....	4, 513	201	4, 714	776	198	116	492	16, 137	133	913	825	2, 811	126	1, 576	(8)	13	234	630
LAW LIBRARY	56, 908	203, 834	.....	[2] 10, 297	6, 435	6, 096	5, 718	18, 249	55, 817	5, 712	25	102	1, 353	1, 446	1, 322	801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE	3, 118	16, 555	.....	[2] 15, 938	44, 352	431	310	45, 093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 191	2, 209	6, 565	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 699	16, 188	.....
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT	2	4	6	.....	6	31, 228	274	31, 508	1, 233	338	52	290	3, 536	20	27	1, 450	5, 316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total, 1951	740, 202	1, 434, 629	610, 659	279, 069	73, 751	71, 850	94, 247	239, 848	428, 506	28, 098	[9] 428	3, 847	41, 069	3, 823	65, 066	21, 484	21, 840	266	5, 479	10, 313	2, 820	16, 970	1, 857
		2, 045, 288																					
Comparative totals:																							
1950	900, 095	2, 186, 467		265, 336	73, 121	44, 959	79, 531	219, 043	494, 583	19, 431	495	4, 517	[9] 28, 098	2, 720	34, 601	20, 070	21, 038	134	2, 786	14, 164	3, 390	20, 335	.....
1949	866, 669	2, 142, 653		239, 188	49, 848	42, 511	67, 948	160, 307	473, 846	20, 469	638	4, 218	[9] 41, 734	3, 723	81, 460	20, 264	30, 746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948	878, 362	2, 081, 483		218, 141	57, 603	41, 645	72, 125	171, 373	452, 613	21, 450	654	2, 652	[9] 28, 266	4, 079	146, 496	20, 223	9, 437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947	823, 434	1, 971, 419		211, 024	43, 581	35, 341	65, 339	144, 261	389, 442	15, 698	535	3, 502	[9] 28, 828	2, 844	57, 707	17, 695	7, 641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] *This statement covers major reference and circulation services only; many staff hours were required for acquisitions and processing work. It should be noted that hours of public service were curtailed beginning Oct. 2, 1950.*

[2] *Included in the Loan Division figure, except for 1,532 units charged by Law Library in the Capitol.*

[3] *Recorded on a different basis from preceding years.*

[4] *Readers in the Main Reading Room and the Periodicals Reading Room are computed. An actual count is not feasible due to several entrances to the rooms and because of a substantial amount of reader self-service especially in the Periodicals Reading Room.*

[5] *The Slavic Division was established January 15, 1951, by General Order 1462.*

[6] *The Division for the Blind was transferred to Reference Department Feb. 20, 1951, by General Order 1468.*

[7] *The Motion Picture Collection was transferred to the Reference Department Apr. 26, 1951, by General Order 1472.*

[8] *Statistics are not available.*

[9] *Does not include 10 bibliographies on cards comprising 3,108 entries prepared by General Reference and Bibliography Division; one bibliography prepared on microfilm by Science Division, containing 2,000 card entries; nor one bibliography on cards prepared by the Hispanic Foundation containing 3,437 entries; nor 1 bibliography on cards prepared by Map Division containing 3,209 entries.*

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Appendix II. List of Publications, Fiscal Year 1951

A. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS [1]

ADMINISTRATIVE

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950. 1951. 277 p. Cloth. $2.25. Paper. $1.50.

The Declaration of Independence: The Story of a Parchment. By David C. Mearns. 1950. Reprinted from the *Annual Report . . . for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1949*, p. 36–55, with the addition of an illustration. Free.

Departmental and Divisional Manuals:

No. 11. *Loan Division.* 1950. 25 p. Processed. Paper. 25 cents.

No. 12. *Hispanic Foundation.* 1950. 16 p. Processed. Paper. 25 cents.

No. 13. *Processing Department Office.* 1950. 23 p. Processed. Paper. 25 cents.

No. 14. *General Reference and Bibliography Division.* 1950. 56 p. Processed. Paper. 35 cents.

No. 15. *Map Division.* 1950. 43 p. Processed. Paper. 30 cents.

No. 16. *Music Division.* 1950. 31 p. Processed. Paper. 25 cents.

No. 17. *Manuscripts Division.* 1950. 44 p. Processed. Paper. 30 cents.

No. 18. *Rare Books Division, Microfilm Reading Room.* 1951. 46 p. Processed. Paper. 30 cents.

No. 18–A. *Microfilm Reading Room.* 1951. 10 p. Processed. Paper. 25 cents.

District of Columbia Sesquicentennial of the Establishment of the Permanent Seat of the Government. An exhibition in the Library of Congress, April 24, 1950 to April 24, 1951. 1950. 89 p. Paper. 75 cents.

The Goethe Centuries, 1749–1949. An exhibition commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, July 1, 1949–September 1, 1949. 1950. 60 p. Paper. 75 cents.

The Incubation of Western Culture in the Middle East. A George C. Keiser Foundation lecture delivered by George Sarton. 1951. 45 p. Free.

Indexing and Abstracting: Recent Past and Lines of Future Development. By Verner W. Clapp. Paper read at meeting of Serials Round Table, A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting, Chicago, January 27, 1950. Reprinted from *College and Research Libraries*, July 1950, p. 197–206. 1950. Processed. Free.

Indiana: The Sesquicentennial of the Establishment of the Territorial Government. An exhibit in the Library of Congress, November 30, 1950 to April 30, 1951. 1950. 58 p. Paper. 65 cents.

Information Bulletin. Vol. 9, Nos. 7–52 (July 3—December 26, 1950), and Vol. 10, Nos. 1–26 (January 2—June 25, 1951). 1950–51. 52 nos. Processed. Free to libraries; $2.00 a year to individuals.

Information for Readers in the Library of Congress. 1950. 14 p. Free.

The Library of Congress: A Sesquicentenary Review. By Dan Lacy. Reprinted from *The Library Quarterly*, Vol. XX, No. 3 (July) and No. 4 (October) 1950, p. 157–159, 235–258. 1950. Free.

The Library of Congress and Its Work: A Selection of Pictures with Descriptive Text, 1950. 1950. Paper. 75 cents.

Library of Congress Sesquicentennial Exhibit, April 24, 1950. Catalog of the exhibit commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Library's establishment. 1950. 38 p. Paper. 75 cents.

Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address—The First and Second Drafts Now in the Library of Congress. Reproductions of the documents, with one page of notes. 1951. Paper. 5 cents.

Some Facts about the Library of Congress. 1950. 3 p. Processed. Free.

Special Facilities for Research in the Library of Congress. 1950. 8 p. Free.

The UNESCO Library of Congress Bibliographical Survey. Volume II. National Development and International Planning of Bibliographical Services. A continuation of *Bibliographical Services, Their Present State and Possibilities of Improvement.* Paris, 1950. 59 p. Processed. Distribution on behalf of UNESCO.

DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

Catalog of Talking Books for the Blind. Supplement No. 1, 1948–1950. Compiled by Division for the Blind. 1950. 28 p. Furnished on request to the Division for the Blind.

[1] *All priced processed publications are for sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. All other priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., unless otherwise indicated. Free publications should be requested from the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, unless otherwise indicated.*

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series.[2]

Part 1A, Nos. 1–2. Books. January–December 1950. 583 p.

Part 1B, Nos. 1–2. Pamphlets, Serials, and Contributions to Periodicals. January–December 1950. 695 p.

Part 2, Nos. 1–2. Periodicals. January–December 1950. 308 p.

Parts 3–4, Nos. 1–2. Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery. January–December 1950. 172 p.

Part 5A, Nos. 1–2. Published Music. January–December 1950. 749 p.

Part 5B, Nos. 1–2. Unpublished Music. January–December 1950. 475 p.

Part 6, Nos. 1–2. Maps. January–December 1950. 83 p.

Parts 7–11A, Nos. 1–2. Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, Scientific and Technical Drawings, Photographic Works, Prints and Pictorial Illustrations. January–December 1950. 249 p.

Part 11B, Nos. 1–2. Commercial Prints and Labels. January-December 1950. 208 p.

Parts 12–13, Nos. 1–2. Motion Pictures. January-December 1950. 152 p.

Part 14A, Nos. 1–2. Renewal Registrations—— Literature, Art, Film. January-December 1950. 128 p.

Part 14B, Nos. 1–2. Renewal Registrations—— Music. January-December 1950. 182 p.

Copyright Bibliography. By Henriette Mertz. For checking purposes. 1950. 213 p. Distribution restricted.

Copyright Law of the United States of America. Bulletin No. 14 of the Copyright Office, reissued to include amendments of the Act of June 3, 1949 (63 Stat. 153). 1949. Reprinted 1950. 40 p. Paper. 15 cents.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DIVISION

Introduction to Europe: A Selective Guide to Background Reading. 1950. 201 p. Paper. $1.00.

The Natural Sciences in Western Germany.[3] A Symposium on Current Research under the direction of Kurt Ueberreiter, Foreign Consultant to the Library of Congress. April 1951. 127 p. Processed.

Political Parties in Western Germany.[3] By Ernest Wilhelm Meyer, Foreign Consultant to the Library of Congress. January 1951. 52 p. Processed.

Research in Germany on Pressing Social Problems: A Social Science Survey of German Social Issues.[3] By Dolf Sternberger, Foreign Consultant to the Library of Congress. January 1951. 31 p. Processed.

A Statistical Postwar Survey on the Natural Sciences and German Universities.[3] By Kurt Ueberreiter, Foreign Consultant to the Library of Congress. October 1950. 32 p., 12 charts. Processed.

Textbooks: Their Examination and Improvement. A Report on International and National Planning and Studies. 1948. Reissued December 1950. 155 p. Processed. Paper. $1.05.

The United States and Europe: A Bibliographical Examination of Thought Expressed in American Publications During 1950. January 1951. 209 p. Processed. Paper. $1.40.

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

American History and Civilization: A List of Guides and Annotated or Selective Bibliographies. Compiled by Donald H. Mugridge. December 1950. 18 p. Processed. Free to libraries and institutes.

Christopher Columbus: A Selected List of Books and Articles by American Authors or Published in America, 1892–1950. Compiled by Donald H. Mugridge. December 1950. 37 p. Processed. Free to libraries and institutes.

A Guide to Dutch Bibliographies. Prepared by Bertus H. Wabeke. March 1951. 193 p. Processed. Paper. $1.30.

Microfilms and Microcards: Their Use in Research. A Selected List of References. Compiled by Blanche Prichard McCrum. June 1950. 81 p. Processed. Paper. 55 cents.

Works in the Humanities Published in Great Britain, 1939–1946. A Selective List. Prepared by Louise Bogan. October 1950. 123 p. Processed. Paper. 85 cents.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE [4]

Atomic Energy: Significant References Covering Various Aspects of the Subject. Arranged Topically. Series IV, Nos. 7–12, July 1–December 1, 1950; Series V, Nos. 1–7, January 1–June 30, 1951. Compiled by Janie E. Mason. Processed. 15 cents a copy; subscription, $1.50 a year in advance.

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[2] *Annual subscription price for complete yearly Catalog of Copyright Entries is $20.00 payable to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.*

[3] *Distributed to libraries and institutes on request to the European Affairs Division.*

[4] *Reports of the Legislative Reference Service published by Congressional Committees and others are listed in section B of this appendix.*

Checklist of Hearings before Congressional Committees Through the Sixty-Seventh Congress. Part III. House Committee on Accounts; House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic; House Committee on Banking and Currency; House Committee on the Census; House Committee on Claims; House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. Compiled by Harold O. Thomen. Preliminary Edition. 1951. 61 p. Processed. Paper. 40 cents.

Digest of Public General Bills with Index. (81st Congress, 2d Session) No. 6. 1950. 175 p. No. 7, Final Issue. 1951. 268 p.

———. (82d Congress, 1st Session) Nos. 1–6 Cumulative. 1951. Processed. Subscription, per session $5.00 domestic, $6.25 foreign.

Public Affairs Abstracts. Vol. I, Nos. 1–20 (January–December 1950), and Vol. II, Nos. 1–9 (January–June 1951). 1950–1951. Processed. 30 cents a copy; subscription, $5.75 a year.

Public Affairs Bulletins:

No. 81. *Mobilization Planning and the National Security.* By William Y. Elliott. April 1950. Revised July 1950. 188 p. Processed. Paper. $1.25.

No. 84. *Far Eastern Economic Development and the West Coast Economy.* By Francis R. Valeo and Jean C. Curtis. June 1950. 83 p. Processed. Paper. 60 cents.

No. 85. *National Health Insurance.* By Helen E. Livingston. June 1950. 78 p. Processed. Paper. 50 cents.

No. 86. *Subsidies to Transportation.* By Burton N. Behling. August 1950. 58 p. Processed. Paper. 40 cents.

No. 87. *Government Financial Aid to Foreign Air Carriers.* By John C. Cooper. October 1950. 65 p. Processed. Paper. 50 cents.

No. 88. *Provisions of Federal Law Enacted for War and Emergency Periods.* Compiled by Margaret Fennell. October 1950. 46 p. Processed. Paper. 35 cents.

No. 89. *Middle East Oil in United States Foreign Policy.* By Halford L. Hoskins. December 1950. 118 p. Processed. Paper. 85 cents.

No. 90. *Universal Military Training and the Problem of Military Manpower.* By S. Arthur Devan. February 1951. 78 p. Processed. Paper. 55 cents.

No. 91. *Résumé of Public Laws Enacted During Second Session of Eighty-First Congress.* By Edwin B. Kennerly and Staff. February 1951. 147 p. Processed. Paper. $1.00.

No. 92. *Civil Defense in the United States: Federal, State and Local.* By Carey Brewer. February 1951. 78 p. Processed. Paper. 55 cents.

No. 93. *Fair Employment Practice Legislation in the United States, Federal-State-Municipal.* By W. Brooke Graves. April 1951. 239 p. Processed. Paper. $1.65.

No. 94. *The Concept of Civil Supremacy over the Military in the United States.* By William R. Tansill. February 1951. 59 p. Processed. Paper. 40 cents.

MAP DIVISION

Marketing Maps of the United States: An Annotated List. Compiled by Walter W. Ristow. 1951. 54 p. Processed. Paper. 40 cents.

The Services and Collections of the Map Division. By Walter W. Ristow. 1951. 22 p. Paper. 40 cents.

United States Atlases: A List of National, State, County, City, and Regional Atlases in the Library of Congress. Compiled by Clara Egli LeGear. 1950. 445 p. Paper. $2.25.

MUSIC DIVISION

Autograph Musical Scores and Autograph Letters in the Whittall Foundation Collection. By Edward N. Waters. 1951. 18 p. Furnished on request to the Music Division.

Autograph Musical Scores in the Coolidge Foundation Collection. 1950. 30 p. Free.

Folk Music of the United States Issued from the Collections of the Archive of American Folk Song, distributed with Album XXII or Long-Playing Record L-22, *Songs of the Chippewa.* Recorded and edited by Frances Densmore. 1950. 19 p. Distributed by the Recording Laboratory, Music Division, with the records it accompanies.

Some Aspects of the Use of the Flutes in the Sacred Choral and Vocal Works of Johann Sebastian Bach. By Albert Riemenschneider. 1950. 23 p. Furnished on request to the Music Division.

Twentieth Century Poetry in English. Contemporary Recordings of the Poets Reading Their Own Poems. Catalog of Phonograph Records. 1951. 18 p. Paper. 5 cents. Distributed by the Recording Laboratory, Music Division.

ORDER DIVISION

Serial Titles Newly Received. Vol. 1, Nos. 1–5. January–May 1951. Monthly issues and annual volume, $25.00; annual volume only, $16.50.

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East. Prepared by the Near East Section, Nos. 15–18. 1950–51. Reprinted from *The Middle East Journal*, Vol. 4, Nos. 3–4, Vol. 5, Nos. 1–2. Available to depository libraries.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

A Guide to the Microfilm Collection of Early State Records. Prepared by the Library of Congress in association with the University of North Carolina. Collected and compiled under the direction of William Sumner Jenkins. Edited by Lillian A. Hamrick. 1950. 800 p. Processed. Paper. $5.00. For sale by the Photoduplication Service.

Photoduplication Service. 1950. 13 p. Furnished on request to the Photoduplication Service.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Catalog of the Ninth National Exhibition of Prints made during the Current Year, Held at the Library of Congress, May 1 to August 1, 1951. 1951. 20 p. Free.

Selective Checklist of Prints and Photographs Recently Cataloged and Made Available for Reference. Lots 3443–4120. A numerical listing of varied groups of pictorial material, chiefly photographs recently received or brought out of storage. 1950. 60 p. Processed. Free.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Cataloging Service. Bulletin 23. 1951. Free of charge to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service.

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. Vol. 41, Nos. 7–12 (July–December 1950), and Vol. 42, Nos. 1–6 (January–June 1951). 1950–1951. 15 cents a copy; $1.50 a year domestic, $2.25 foreign.

———. *Index.* Vol. 40, 1949. 1950. 47 p.; Vol. 42, 1950. 1951. 64 p.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Vol. III, Nos. 3–12 (June–December 1950; January–March 1951), and Vol. IV, Nos. 1–2 (April–May 1951). 1950–1951. 30 cents a copy; $3.00 a year domestic, $4.00 foreign.

Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions. Vol. 7, No. 4, and Vol. 8, Nos. 1–3. 1950–1951. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress.* 35 cents a copy; $1.50 a volume, including the *Annual Report*, domestic, $2.00 a volume, foreign.

RARE BOOKS DIVISION

Fifteenth Century Books in the Library of Congress: A Check List. Compiled by Frederick R. Goff. 1950. 82 p. Paper. 45 cents.

The Rare Books Division: A Guide to Its Collections and Services. 1950. 58 p. Paper. 60 cents.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Indochina: A Bibliography of the Land and People. Compiled by Cecil C. Hobbs, Grace Hadley Fuller, Helen Dudenbostel Jones, John T. Dorosh, and I. Milton Sacks. December 1950. 367 p. Processed. Paper. $2.50.

Korea: An Annotated Bibliography of Publications in Far Eastern Languages. Compiled under the direction of Edwin G. Beal, Jr., with the assistance of Robin L. Winkler. September 1950. 167 p. Processed. Paper. $1.15.

———: *An Annotated Bibliography of Publications in the Russian Language.* Compiled by Albert Parry, John T. Dorosh, and Elizabeth Gardner Dorosh. August 1950. 84 p. Processed. Paper. 65 cents.

———: *An Annotated Bibliography of Publications in Western Languages.* Compiled by Helen Dudenbostel Jones and Robin L. Winkler. August 1950. 155 p. Processed. Paper. $1.10.

SERIALS DIVISION

Newspapers Currently Received. July 1950. 41 p. Processed. Free.

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

Classification:

Class B. Part I. B–BJ. Philosophy. 2d ed. 1950. 166 p. Paper. $1.00.

Class B. Part II. BL–BX. Religion. 1927. Reprinted 1951. 337 p. Paper. $2.00.

Class H. Social Sciences. 3d ed. 1950. 614 p. Paper. $2.75.

Class J. Political Science. 2d ed. 1924. Reprinted 1951. 434 p. Paper. $2.75.

Class L. Education. 3d ed. 1951. 200 p. Paper. $1.00.

Class M. Music and Books on Music. M: Music; ML: Literature of Music; MT: Musical Instruction and Study. Adopted December 1902, as in force April 1904, as revised April 1917. 1917. Reprinted 1951. 157 p. Paper. $1.00.

Class N. Fine Arts. 3d Ed. 1922. Reprinted 1951. 167 p. Paper. 25 cents.

Class P. PB–PH. Philology, Modern European Languages. 1933. Reprinted 1951. 226 p. Paper. $1.50.

—. *Literature. Subclasses PN, PR, PS, PZ.* PN: General Literary History and Collections; PR: English Literature; PS: American Literature; PZ: Fiction and Juvenile Literature. 1915. Reprinted 1951. 273 p. Paper. $1.75.

Cumulative Supplement to the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. Supplement to the Fifth Edition, January–December 1950. 1951. 142 p. Paper. 45 cents.

Cumulative Supplement to the Subject Headings Used in the Dicitionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. January–May 1951. 1951.

The *Cumulative Supplement* appears monthly and is cumulated each month through the June issue; the July to November issues will cumulate again from July. The December issue will cover the entire year.

The Library of Congress Author Catalog. A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. July, August, October, November, and December 1950. January, February, April, and May 1951. 9 monthly issues. April–June and July–September 1950. January–March 1951. 3 quarterly issues.

———. Annual Issue. 1950. 3 vols. 2,971 p. $100.00 a year, including 9 monthly issues, 2 quarterly issues and an annual cumulation; $40.00 a year for monthlies and quarterlies; $65.00 for annual issues. Additional copies $50.00 each.

L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes. Nos. 78–81 (April 1950–March 1951). 1950–51. 40 cents a copy; $1.50 a year domestic, $2.00 foreign.

The Library of Congress Subject Catalog. A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. July–September 1950. January–March, April–June 1951. 1950–51.

———. Annual Issue. 1950. 3 vols. 2,525 p. $100.00 a year, including 3 quarterly issues and an annual issue.

Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification. Second Series. Nos. 33–36 (July 1950–April 1951). 1950–51. 30 cents a year, or $3.45 for complete set.

Period Subdivisions Under Names of Places Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. Compiled and Edited by Marguerite V. Quattlebaum. 1950. 75 p. Paper. 25 cents.

UNION CATALOG DIVISION

Select List of Unlocated Research Books, No. 14. May 1950. 101 p. Processed. Paper. 70 cents.

B. REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE PUBLISHED BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND OTHERS

AMERICAN LAW SECTION

Bill Digest Unit:

Congress and the Monopoly Problem—50 Years of Antitrust Development, 1900–1950. Supplement to H. Doc. 599, 81st Cong., 1951. 49 p. (Edwin B. Kennerly, in charge; Hamilton W. Kenner and Thomas D. Perry.)

Fennell, Margaret:

Federal Laws Pertaining to Veterans (1914–1950). H. Doc. 78, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., June 11, 1951. 1022 p.

Horne, Frank B.:

"Legal Issues Involved in the Colorado River Controversy." *Congressional Record,* June 4, 1951. pp. 5211–5215.

Margolin, Mollie Z.:

Internal Security Laws. House Committee on the Judiciary. Committee Print. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., January 22, 1951. 74 p.

Oglebay, Robert S.:

"Effect of Executive Pardon." *Congressional Record,* September 20, 1950. pp. 15425–15426.

"Status of Deputy Marshals under Civil Service and Draft of a Bill Removing Them Therefrom." In S. Rept. 5, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., January 17, 1951. pp. 2–4.

Radigan, James P., Jr.:

Jurisdiction over Submerged Lands of the Open Sea. Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. Committee Print. 82d Cong., 1st Sess. 24 p.

Still, Samuel H.:

"Summary of Poll-Tax Payment Requirements in Six States." *Congressional Record,* June 25, 1951. pp. 7193–7194.

ECONOMICS SECTION

Allen, Julius W.:

"Manufacture of Steel and Fabrication of Steel Products." Part II of *The Iron and Steel Industry,* pp. 44–90, report of the Subcommittee on Study of Monopoly Power of the House Committee on the Judiciary. Committee Print. 81st Cong., 2d Sess., December 19, 1950.

Collingwood, Harris:

"Report on Federal Agricultural Research and Some Related Activities in the United States Department of Agriculture and State Agricultural Experiment Stations," included as Exhibits D to H, inclusive, in *Hearings on Federal Agricultural Research before the House Committee on Agriculture,* pp. 62–101, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., July 11, 12, and 21, 1950.

Scott, Warren W.:

"The Aluminum Industry in the United States," published in H. Rept. 255, *Aluminum,* pp. 35–40, by the Subcommittee on the Study of Monopoly Power of the House Committee on the Judiciary. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., March 13, 1951.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECTION

Collier, Ellen C.:

"Area and Population Controlled by Russia and Her Satellites." *Congressional Record*, July 13, 1950. p. 10219.

Houk, John L., and Ellen Clodfelter:

"Chronology of Some Significant Events in the Development of the Military Situation in the Far East," chapter II of *Compilation of Certain Published Information on the Military Situation in the Far East*, pp. 4–7. Senate Committee on Armed Services. Committee Print. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., May 1951.

Manross, Lottie M.:

"Relationship of the United States to the Latin American Countries." *Congressional Record*, April 16, 1951. pp. 4029–4035.

Valeo, Francis R.:

"Summary of Sino-Soviet Treaty of February 14, 1950." *Congressional Record*, June 15, 1951. p. A–3673.

GOVERNMENT SECTION

Halloran, Angeline:

"Alaska," appendix B in *Report of the Alaskan Task Force*, pp. 50–54. S. Doc. 10. 82d Cong., 1st Sess., March 1, 1951.

HISTORY AND GENERAL RESEARCH SECTION

Gilbert, William H.:

Compilation of Material Relating to the Indians of the United States and the Territory of Alaska. House Committee on Public Lands. Serial No. 30. 1110 p. (Coauthors: R. L. Notz and M. Z. Margolin. Maps by: R. L. Bostick and Florence A. Phillips.)

Goodrum, Charles A.:

"The History and Development of the National Arboretum," in *Proceedings of the 75th Annual Convention*, pp. 162–172, by the American Association of Nurserymen, Incorporated, Washington, 1950.

Kackley, George:

"Relief Portraits in the Redecorated Chamber of the U. S. House of Representatives." *Congressional Record*, January 17, 1951. p. A–222.

SENIOR SPECIALISTS SECTION

The Organization of Congress—Some Problems of Committee Jurisdiction. S. Doc. 51, 82d Cong., 1st Sess. 46 p. (With Chapters by Burton N. Behling, Charles D. Curran, Howard S. Piquet, Hugh Price, and George B. Galloway, Staff Director.)

Behling, Burton N.:

The New England Fuel Situation and Prospects, report of the Subcommittee on Fuel of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, pursuant to S. Res. 344, October 21, 1950. Committee Print No. 1, 81st Cong., 2d Sess. Issued in revised form as S. Rept. 2633, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., December 14, 1950. 13 p.

Curran, Charles D.:

"Federal Public Works Projects Financed by Special Funds or by Means Other Than Direct Appropriations," in House Public Works Committee Hearings 82–3, *The St. Lawrence Seaway*, Pt. 2, pp. 1354–1355. April 30, 1951.

Fauri, F. F.:

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Coverage, Eligibility Requirements and Benefit Payments. Senate Committee on Finance. Committee Print. October 10, 1950. 20 p.

Galloway, George B.:

"The Operation of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946." *American Political Science Review*, Vol. XLV, No. 1, March 1951, pp. 41–68.

Amendments to Legislative Reorganization Act 1947–1951. S. Doc. 11, 82d Cong., 1st Sess. March 6, 1951. 17 p.

Mahoney, J. R.:

A Program to Strengthen the Scientific Foundation in Natural Resources. H. Doc. 706, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., November 1950. 104 p.

Rose, John Kerr:

Basic Data Relating to Energy Resources. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Committee Print. Later Published as S. Doc. 8, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., 1951. 226 p.

Wilcox, Walter W., and W. E. Hendrix:

Underemployment of Rural Families. Materials prepared for the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Joint Committee Print, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., February 1951. 74 p.

Yakobson, Sergius:

Tensions Within the Soviet Union, printed first as a Senate Foreign Relations Committee Print and afterward as S. Doc. 41, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., May 1951. 69 p. (Coauthor: John L. Houk.)

"Communist Attitude to Inflation," published in *The Economic and Political Hazards of an Inflationary Defense Economy*, pp. 19–22, report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Joint Committee Print, 82d Cong., 1st Sess., February 1951.

Appendix III. Record of Concerts, Fiscal Year 1951

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1950

October 20. The Berkshire Quartet.

October 28–30. The Eleventh Festival of Chamber Music.

October 28 at 2:45 p. m. The Hungarian String Quartet.

October 28 at 8:30 p. m. Jennie Tourel, mezzo-soprano, Julius Baker, flute, Milton Katims, viola, Alexander Schneider, violin, Herman Busch, violoncello, Erich Itor Kahn, piano.

October 29 at 2:45 p. m. The Julliard String Quartet and Julius Baker, flute, Milton Katims, viola, Herman Busch, violoncello, Erich Itor Kahn, piano.

October 29 at 8:30 p. m. The New York Quartet.

October 30 at 8:30 p. m. An orchestra composed of musicians from the National Symphony Orchestra, Howard Mitchell, conductor, and Jennie Tourel, mezzo-soprano.

1951

January 12. The Albeneri Trio.

February 9. Sascha Jacobsen, violin, and Frank Sheridan, piano.

March 2. The London String Quartet.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1950

August 1, 2. Alexander Schneider, violin, at Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.

August 9. A group of eight musicians under the direction of Alfred Krips, at Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.

October 17. The Albeneri Trio, at Colgate University, Hamilton, New York.

October 21. The Hungarian String Quartet, at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

December 28. The New Music String Quartet, at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

1951

January 7–9. Four concerts by the Walden String Quartet, at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

February 5. The London String Quartet, at The Civic Federation of Dallas, Dallas, Texas.

February 8. The London String Quartet, at the Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Oklahoma.

February 9. The Paganini String Quartet, at the Thomas Jefferson Auditorium, Charleston, West Virginia.

April 5. The New Music String Quartet, at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

April 26. The New Music String Quartet, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

May 18. The Hungarian String Quartet, at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.

May 20. The Hungarian String Quartet, at Hoover High School Auditorium, San Diego, California.

May 26. The American Art Quartet, and Ingolf Dahl, piano, at the Ojai Festival, The Ojai Valley, Ventura County, California.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1950

November 2, 3. Adolf Busch, violin, and Rudolf Serkin, piano.

November 17. The New Music String Quartet.

November 24. The Hungarian String Quartet.

December 1. The New Art Wind Quintet.

December 18. The New Music String Quartet.

December 28, 29. Zino Francescatti, violin, and Robert Casadesus, piano.

1951

January 26. The Griller String Quartet.

February 2. The Pasquier Trio.

February 23. The Paganini Quartet.

March 9. Szymon Goldberg, violin, and Artur Balsam, piano.

March 15, 16. The Budapest String Quartet.

March 22, 23. The Budapest String Quartet.

March 28, 30. The Budapest String Quartet.

April 5, 6. The Budapest String Quartet.

April 12, 13. The Budapest String Quartet, and Uta Graf, soprano.

April 18. Set Svanholm, tenor, with Otto Herz at the piano.

April 19, 20. The Budapest String Quartet, Max Hollaender, violin, Louis Graeler, violin, Milton Katims, viola, and Benar Heifetz, violoncello.

April 26, 27. The Budapest String Quartet, and Clifford Curzon, piano.

THE LOUIS C. ELSON FUND

LECTURE PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1950

December 21. Dr. Carroll C. Pratt, *Music as the Language of Emotion.*

THE FOLKLORE SECTION OF THE MUSIC DIVISION

PRESENTATION OF FOLK MUSIC

1950

December 8. Devar Surya Sena, assisted by Nelun Devi.

Appendix IV. Photoduplication Statistics

A. DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR PHOTODUPLICATES, FISCAL YEARS 1947–51

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Total number of requests for photoduplicates and estimates	98, 399	115, 393	67, 348	38, 803	37, 735
Total number of requests (orders) filled	94, 815	112, 717	62, 852	32, 934	31, 785
Total number of official orders	5, 784	5, 863	5, 833	7, 179	8, 190
Total number of estimates made	3, 584	2, 054	4, 617	4, 756	4, 606
Total number of items requested and searched	196, 798	161, 889	128, 842	82, 933	83, 260
Total number of items supplied	189, 630	144, 809	114, 553	68, 231	68, 629
Total number of items referred to other libraries	2, 316	928	868	990	985
Total number of items not supplied because of copyright restrictions	2, 392	408	291	303	408

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED, FISCAL YEARS 1947–51

	For official use				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Photostat exposures	65, 562	49, 696	43, 940	78, 450	71, 249
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers)	7, 640	31, 856	26, 352	30, 103	36, 641
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers)	1, 345	4, 116	1, 688	583	527
Enlargements from microfilm	1, 164	33, 654	27, 534	29, 683	40, 248
Photograph copy negatives	1, 543	804	1, 006	1, 787	3, 402
Photograph contact prints	1, 584	2, 353	1, 159	1, 901	3, 935
Photograph projection prints	1, 468	2, 164	1, 983	3, 001	4, 400
Photograph view negatives	173	129	176	339	492
Lantern slides	7	116	12	40	3
Blueprints (square feet)	21	72	667	375	313
Multex plates	848	328	621	1, 107	1, 825
Multilith copies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dry mounting	648	288	476	668	1, 133

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED, FISCAL YEARS 1947–51—Continued

	All others				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Photostat exposures	328, 282	365, 992	278, 418	159, 810	161, 199
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers)	2, 990, 722	2, 591, 156	2, 367, 428	2, 605, 426	2, 529, 908
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers)	836, 433	1, 587, 346	1, 424, 992	884, 283	673, 696
Enlargements from microfilm	92, 905	564, 774	871, 059	842, 495	647, 893
Photograph copy negatives	5, 209	4, 433	10, 204	14, 017	18, 215
Photograph contact prints	14, 570	7, 200	11, 296	13, 954	16, 831
Photograph projection prints	9, 934	5, 305	3, 307	4, 269	13, 586
Photograph view negatives	13	2	10	12	52
Lantern slides	610	219	283	74	82
Blueprints (square feet)	12, 593	10, 700	8, 100	5, 904	7, 400
Multex plates	27	1, 513	3, 854	4, 726	47
Dry mounting	281	1, 621	195	31	228

	Total production				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Photostat exposures	393, 844	415, 688	322, 358	238, 260	232, 448
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers)	2, 998, 362	2, 623, 012	2, 393, 780	2, 635, 529	2, 566, 549
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers)	837, 778	1, 591, 462	1, 426, 680	884, 866	674, 223
Enlargements from microfilm	94, 069	598, 428	898, 593	872, 178	688, 141
Photograph copy negatives	6, 752	5, 237	11, 210	15, 804	21, 617
Photograph contact prints	16, 154	9, 553	12, 455	15, 855	20, 766
Photograph projection prints	11, 402	7, 469	5, 290	7, 270	17, 986
Photograph view negatives	186	131	186	351	544
Lantern slides	617	610	295	114	85
Blueprints (square feet)	12, 614	12, 593	8, 767	6, 279	7, 713
Multex plates	875	27	4, 475	5, 833	1, 872
Dry mounting	929	281	671	699	1, 361

Appendix V. Recording Laboratory Statistics, Fiscal Years 1950 and 1951

	1950	1951
Production:		
13¼″ Masters for pressing	61	77
17¼″ Masters for pressing	0	0
10″ Instantaneous acetate records	7	4
12″ Instantaneous acetate records	605	367
16″ Instantaneous acetate records	399	193
5″ Tape recordings	.....	9
7″ Tape recordings	.....	38
10″ Tape recordings	.....	144
	1,072	832
Sale of Pressings:		
10″ AAFS records	1,654	1,544
12″ AAFS records	5,205	5,159
12″ Poetry records	4,488	2,925
Total	11,347	9,628
Receipts, Obligations, and Potential Value:		
Unobligated balance, beginning of fiscal year	$7,832.75	$11,911.91
Receipts	30,118.13	22,920.52
Total available	37,950.88	34,832.43
Obligations	26,038.97	30,295.23
Unobligated balance, end of fiscal year	11,911.91	4,537.20
Funds to be transferred from Special Deposits	942.86	1,534.30
Accounts receivable (work completed)	3,996.06	3,261.52
Supplies on hand	14,196.48	11,597.16
Supplies on order, end of fiscal year	1,940.24	93.55
Potential value	$32,987.55	$21,023.73

Appendix VI. Statistics of Acquisitions

A. ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1950 AND 1951

	Additions to the collections		Total contents of the Library	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Volumes and pamphlets	267, 354	284, 772	8, 956, 993	9, 241, 765
Bound newspaper volumes	3, 370	3, 541	133, 176	136, 717
Manuscript (pieces)	650, 000	193, 121	11, 970, 000	12, 163, 121
Maps and views	53, 034	22, 726	1, 981, 608	2, 004, 334
Microcards	1, 174	1, 697	1, 174	2, 871
Microprint cards	.....	7, 371	.....	7, 371
Microfilms (reels and strips)	4, 713	4, 299	81, 322	85, 621
Motion Pictures (reels)	2, 915	6, 398	84, 193	90, 591
Music (volumes and pieces)	29, 904	32, 327	1, 849, 513	1, 881, 840
Phonograph recordings (records)	21, 041	27, 647	326, 889	354, 536
Photographic negatives, prints and slides	75, 729	37, 402	2, 038, 960	2, 076, 362
Prints, fine (pieces)	371	348	579, 669	580, 017
Other (broadsides, photostats, posters, etc.)	20, 872	4, 853	689, 604	694, 457
Total	1, 130, 477	626, 502	28, 693, 101	29, 319, 603

B. RECEIPTS, BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEARS 1950 AND 1951

	Pieces, 1950	Pieces, 1951
1. By purchase from—		
Friends of Music	0	13
Gitelson Fund	1	45
Guggenheim Fund	177	2, 397
Hubbard Fund	2	100
Huntington Fund	765	3, 799
Increase of the Law Library	73, 939	43, 682
Increase of the Library of Congress, General	457, 022	262, 291
International Information and Educational Activities—Department of State	318	487
Loeb Fund	6	3
Miller Fund	1	0
Pennell Fund	407	409
Navy Research Section	3	0
Semitic Fund	1	13
Whittall Fund	2	14
Wilbur Fund	1, 603	49
Total	534, 247	313, 302
2. By virtue of law from—		
Books for the Adult Blind	36, 752	47, 419
Copyright	359, 163	356, 988
Public Printer	821, 901	568, 211
Smithsonian Institution		
Regular deposit	5, 321	5, 047
Langley Aeronautical Library	227	274
Total	1, 223, 364	977, 939
3. By official donations from—		
Local agencies	5, 039	5, 954
State agencies	75, 450	106, 973
Transfers from Federal agencies	2, 625, 195	474, 532
Total	2, 705, 684	587, 459
4. By exchange from—		
Domestic exchange (duplicate)	42, 989	46, 733
Foreign governments (including international exchange)	557, 467	629, 948
Total	600, 456	676, 681
5. By gift from individual and unofficial sources	742, 635	315, 936
6. From material not identified as to source—		
Unbound serial parts	145, 391	0
Unbound newspaper issues	2, 235, 110	2, 274, 059
Maps	254	0
Total	2, 380, 755	2, 274, 059
Total receipts	8, 187, 141	5, 145, 376

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Appendix VII. Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1950 AND 1951

	1950	1951
I. *Preparation for the Collections*		
1. Preliminary cataloging:		
a. Searching (Descriptive Cataloging Division):		
1. Titles received	105, 161	85, 369
2. Titles forwarded	73, 435	54, 643
3. Titles awaiting searching	38, 525	57, 638
b. Entries prepared:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	59, 730	50, 864
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	12, 796	14, 397
3. Total entries prepared	72, 526	65, 261
4. Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division	678	3, 076
b. Copyright Cataloging Division	171	0
c. Total	849	3, 076
2. Titles cataloged for printing:		
a. Regular cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	49, 328	50, 236
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	13, 427	15, 539
3. Map Division	578	1, 120
4. Total	63, 333	66, 895
b. Cooperative titles adapted:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	7, 062	6, 496
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	564	698
3. Total	7, 626	7, 194
c. Total titles cataloged for printing	70, 959	74, 089
3. Form card cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division	4, 903	4, 254
b. Copyright Cataloging Division	155	410
c. Total	5, 058	4, 664
4. Titles in process:		
a. Titles cataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	1, 173	807
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	419	122
3. Total	1, 592	929
b. Titles preliminarily prepared awaiting cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	99, 822	90, 374
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	192	213
3. Total	100, 014	90, 587

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1950 AND 1951—Continued

	1950	1951
I. *Preparation for the Collections*—Continued		
4. Titles in process—Continued		
c. Titles preliminarily cataloged as Priority 4:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	21, 502	7, 808
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	1, 461	940
3. Total	22, 963	8, 748
II. *Maintenance of Catalogs*		
5. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	3, 474	3, 367
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	73	111
3. Total	3, 547	3, 478
b. Titles revised:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	3, 985	4, 181
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	910	1, 728
3. Total	4, 895	5, 909
c. Total titles recataloged and revised	8, 442	9, 387
6. Titles in process:		
a. Titles recataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	30	28
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	112	4
3. Total	142	32
b. Titles awaiting recataloging or review:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	588	262
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	22	29
3. Total	610	291
III. *For Other Libraries*		
7. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Titles edited	6, 768	7, 299
b. Titles awaiting editing	848	884
IV. *Development of Catalog Tools*		
8. Authority cards:		
a. Established:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	30, 102	30, 103
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	4, 787	5, 859
3. Total	34, 889	35, 962
b. Changed:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	3, 805	4, 816
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	762	915
3. Total	4, 567	5, 731

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1950 AND 1951

1. *Résumé of Activities*

	1950	1951
I. *Preparation for the Collections*		
1. Subject Cataloging:		
a. Catalog titles classified and subject headed	70, 493	74, 745
b. Catalog titles awaiting revision	0	84
c. Titles awaiting subject cataloging	10, 351	9, 012
d. Total pieces given form card cataloging	0	18, 543
e. Titles classified as Priority 4	22, 963	8, 748
2. Shelflisting:		
a. Titles shelflisted	62, 000	61, 251
b. Volumes and pieces shelflisted	103, 643	102, 155
c. Other shelflisting	8, 866	9, 378
d. Other shelflisting (volumes)	7, 822	8, 745
e. Titles awaiting shelflisting	4, 564	8, 002
f. Volumes and pieces awaiting shelflisting	11, 134	18, 801
3. Labeling:		
a. Volumes labeled	219, 697	205, 196
b. Volumes awaiting labeling	5, 159	9, 801
II. *Maintenance of Catalogs*		
4. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged	4, 128	3, 800
b. Titles revised	14, 871	18, 347
c. Total titles recataloged and revised	18, 999	22, 147
d. Titles awaiting recataloging or review	543	80
5. Reshelflisting:		
a. Titles reshelflisted	5, 074	5, 641
b. Volumes reshelflisted	11, 965	12, 188
III. *For Other Libraries*		
6. Decimal classification:		
a. Titles classified	31, 785	30, 453
b. Titles awaiting classification	0	0
7. Cooperative titles edited	6, 768	7, 299
IV. *Development of Cataloging Tools*		
8. Subject headings:		
a. Established	1, 916	2, 508
b. Cancelled or changed	202	205
9. Class numbers:		
a. Established	620	843
b. Changed	149	282

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1950 AND 1951—Continued

2. *Material Shelflisted* [1] *During Fiscal Years 1950 and 1951, and Approximate Total Number of Volumes in the Classified Collections of the Library of Congress by Class, as of June 30, 1951*

		1950		1951		Total volumes
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A	Polygraph	582	4, 139	427	3, 583	196, 415
B–BJ	Philosophy	1, 296	2, 309	1, 310	2, 062	66, 273
BL–BX	Religion	2, 596	3, 990	2, 486	4, 103	226, 807
C	History, auxiliary sciences	673	1, 231	691	1, 096	93, 900
D	History (except American)	6, 725	11, 495	6, 477	10, 474	324, 154
E–F	American history	1, 890	4, 197	1, 829	3, 728	305, 588
G	Geography-anthropology	1, 412	2, 542	1, 358	2, 295	84, 083
H	Social science	9, 456	22, 324	8, 894	21, 060	894, 183
J	Political science	3, 614	11, 271	2, 806	9, 380	368, 381
L	Education	1, 211	3, 378	1, 226	3, 537	195, 280
M	Music	4, 450	8, 608	4, 895	9, 924	137, 585
N	Fine arts	1, 961	3, 341	1, 932	3, 267	106, 769
P	Language and literature	11, 776	16, 286	10, 897	15, 758	694, 400
Q	Science	3, 460	7, 581	4, 058	7, 533	347, 583
R	Medicine	1, 676	3, 030	1, 565	2, 606	151, 297
S	Agriculture	1, 852	3, 814	1, 718	3, 221	166, 297
T	Technology	6, 439	13, 142	5, 778	10, 743	365, 590
U	Military science	729	2, 461	674	1, 645	77, 507
V	Naval science	472	1, 076	324	721	46, 062
Z	Bibliography	1, 262	4, 569	1, 194	4, 424	210, 757
Inc	Incunabula	17	31	0	0	432
	Total	63, 549	130, 815	60, 539	121, 160	5, 059, 343

[1] *Includes monographs and bound volumes of periodicals recorded in the Serial Record Section of Order Division.*

3. *Number of Titles Classified by Decimal Classification (Fiscal Years 1930 to 1951)*

Apr. 1–June 30, 1930	3, 917	1941	27, 939
1931	31, 285	1942	32, 512
1932	33, 829	1943	27, 594
1933	33, 251	1944	34, 328
1934	42, 314	1945	32, 020
1935	34, 709	1946	32, 292
1936	34, 267	1947	30, 184
1937	33, 371	1948	30, 499
1938	34, 060	1949	31, 151
1939	27, 436	1950	31, 785
1940	28, 977	1951	30, 453
		Total	678, 173

C. MAINTENANCE OF CATALOGS, FISCAL YEARS 1950 AND 1951

	1950	1951
Card Preparation Section:[1]		
1. Cards in process, beginning of fiscal year	80,843	26,483
2. Cards prepared for filing:		
a. Official Catalog	392,363	396,784
b. Main Catalog	349,464	348,541
c. Annex Catalog	307,286	306,195
d. Music Catalog	93,625	68,700
e. Process Information File	258,130	241,699
f. Special Catalogs	426,825	456,814
g. Total cards prepared for filing	1,827,693	1,818,733
h. Corrections made	56,004	42,452
i. Cards cancelled	84,465	38,117
3. Cards in process, end of fiscal year	26,483	56,566
Filing Section:[2]		
1. Unfiled cards on hand, beginning of fiscal year	50,874	10,470
2. Cards filed:		
a. Official Catalog	406,872	372,094
b. Main Catalog	347,123	343,334
c. Annex Catalog	380,745	252,749
d. Music Catalog	132,714	71,194
e. Process Information File	258,130	241,699
f. Total cards filed	1,525,584	1,281,070
3. Unfiled cards on hand, end of fiscal year	10,470	130,171

[1] *Cards prepared for filing include all cards handled by Card Preparation Section: main, subject, and added entries; printed, typed, and form cross-references; descriptive, subject, and series authority cards; revised and corrected reprints; corrected replacements; refiles; preliminary cards; unbound serials form cards.*

[2] *Cards prepared for special catalogs are not filed by the Filing Section. Unfiled cards on hand does not include the 1939–47 Annex arrearage from which 42,183 cards were filed in fiscal 1951, leaving an estimated remainder of 330,000 cards.*

D. STATISTICS OF THE UNION CATALOG DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS 1950 AND 1951

(Total regular contents as of June 30, 1951)

	1950	1951
I. *Titles Added*		
1. New Library of Congress printed cards	73, 240	79, 872
2. New Library of Congress typed and processed cards	21, 411	8, 887
3. Cards from other libraries including:		
a. Cards from regular contributors	376, 210	465, 059
b. Cards from other contributors resulting from the checking of the book-form catalog of the Library of Congress	5, 067	26, 216
c. Cards typed for titles located through specific inquiry	843	623
d. Titles clipped and pasted from book-form catalogs of other libraries	400	799
e. Total number of cards received from other libraries	382, 520	492, 697
4. Cards typed from records found in other Union Catalogs	4, 630	0
5. Entries copied from records found in other Union Catalogs (enlarged microfilm prints)	792, 570	337, 622
6. Total number of main entry cards received and prepared	1, 274, 371	919, 078
II. *Auxiliary Additions*		
7. Library of Congress printed, added entry cards for personal and corporate authors	17, 222	17, 992
8. Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards	17, 580	19, 840
9. Cross-references from other sources made by Union Catalog staff	6, 976	2, 230
10. Total supplementary additions to the catalog	41, 778	40, 062
11. Estimated number of supplementary cards in catalog	1, 521, 407	1, 561, 469
III. *National Union Catalog*		
12. Total number of cards received and prepared	1, 316, 149	959, 140
13. Duplicate cards cancelled in editing	305, 825	169, 438
14. Net total additions to the Catalog	1, 010, 324	789, 702
15. Estimated number of cards in the National Union Catalog	12, 365, 736	13, 155, 438
IV. *Auxiliary Catalogs*		
16. Slavic Union Catalog	224, 263	248, 278
17. Hebraic Union Catalog	60, 415	61, 665
18. Japanese Union Catalog	38, 530	46, 780
19. Chinese Union Catalog	1, 884	10, 889
20. Total Auxiliary Catalogs	325, 092	367, 612
V. *Replacements*		
21. Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles	14, 350	15, 801
22. Corrected and revised added entry cards	6, 899	5, 885
23. Total replacements added to the catalog	21, 249	21, 686
VI. *Auxiliary Catalogs*		
24. Cards received from foreign libraries	43, 318	[1] —1, 100, 649
VII. *Service*		
25. Titles searched	15, 815	17, 272
26. Titles located	11, 084	12, 199
27. Titles not located	4, 731	5 073

[1] *1,200,000 Concilium Bibliographicum cards transferred to New Mexico University.*

Appendix VIII. Statistics of Card Distribution, Fiscal Years 1950 and 1951

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF CARDS AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1950	1951
Sales (regular)	$926, 163. 98	$903, 311. 05
Sales (to Government libraries)	82, 765. 47	88, 039. 86
Sales (to foreign libraries)	16, 322. 54	19, 480. 89
Total	[1] 1, 025, 251. 99	[1] 1, 010, 831. 80

[1] *These figures represent total sales before allowing credits and discounts.*

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME

Card sales	$905, 335. 60	$863, 708. 10
Publication (near-print) sales	5, 927. 39	12, 631. 75
Author Catalog	81, 370. 00	84, 500. 00
Army Medical Library Supplement	1, 969. 00	3, 610. 95
Subject Catalog	30, 650. 00	39, 950. 00
Serial Titles Newly Received	.....	6, 431. 00
Total	1, 025, 251. 99	1, 010, 831. 80

ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES

Total sales $1, 010, 831. 80

Adjustments:	*Credit*	*Discount*	
Cards returned	$4, 829. 16	.....	.....
Publications returned and cancellation of subscriptions	212. 85	.....	.....
Cancellation of subscriptions to *Author Catalog*, etc	2, 140. 00	.....	.....
Cancellation of subscriptions to *Subject Catalog*, etc	1, 725. 00	.....	.....
Cancellation of subscriptions to *Army Medical Library Supplement*	172. 50	.....	.....
Cancellation of subscription to *Serial Titles Newly Received*	25. 00	.....	.....
U. S. Government subscribers	.....	$8, 026. 68	.....
	9, 104. 51	8, 026. 68	−17, 131. 19
Net sales	.....	.....	993, 700. 61

B. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1950	1951
Cards sold	21, 594, 989	20, 702, 601
Cards supplied to other sources:		
To depository libraries	1, 443, 520	2, 102, 742
For the Library of Congress catalogs	1, 201, 722	1, 449, 491
To other divisions in Library of Congress	301, 955	274, 237
To South American institutions and other foreign institutions	98, 517	144, 476
To U. S. Government libraries	237, 807	230, 041
To cooperating libraries	104, 432	87, 728
To individuals (book donors, etc.)	1, 152	4, 738
	3, 389, 105	4, 293, 453
Total cards distributed	24, 984, 094	24, 996, 054
Cards received from the bindery	27, 276, 340	31, 140, 130
Less cards distributed	24, 984, 094	24, 996, 054
Cards added to stock	2, 292, 246	6, 144, 076
Author-title searches	1, 687, 365	1, 662, 296
Serial number orders	2, 573, 419	2, 494, 222
Number of active subscribers (estimated)	8, 947	9, 398
New subscribers added:		
Regular	288	251
Foreign	30	30
U. S. Government libraries	41	40
Firms and individuals	92	71
Total	451	392

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Appendix IX. General Orders Issued, Fiscal Year 1951

No. 1434, July 3, 1950. Establishes in the Library a Technical Assistance Office, with Mr. Dan Lacy detailed to serve until further notice as Technical Assistance Officer.

No. 1435, July 7, 1950. Describes the conditions under which staff dismissals would be permitted during the hottest days of summer.

No. 1436, July 10, 1950. Announces the availability, on a trial basis, of positive copies of microfilm for interlibrary loan service.

No. 1437, July 13, 1950. Explains the application of Public Law 547, which amends the Retirement Act of 1930.

No. 1438, July 24, 1950. Prohibits general access to the Duplicating Unit.

No. 1439, August 9, 1950. Authorizes distributing libraries for the circulation of books to blind readers to lend books to the blind residents of the United States who are temporarily domiciled abroad, and lists the regulations governing loans of this kind.

No. 1440, August 16, 1950. Announces that all appointments to military furlough vacancies shall be indefinite appointments.

No. 1441, August 23, 1950. States the Library's policy governing requests for deferment of induction under the Selective Service Act of 1948 (as amended), and for delay in call to duty of reservists and members of the National Guard.

No. 1442, September 8, 1950. Sets forth the requirements for the preparation of travel authorizations and vouchers.

No. 1443, September 28, 1950. Announces changes in the Library's hours of public service.

No. 1444, October 2, 1950. Changes the name of the Division of Maps to Map Division.

No. 1445, October 11, 1950. Requests that two copies of all form letters bearing the Librarian's signature be filed in the Office of the Secretary.

No. 1446, October 11, 1950. Explains the application of the leave rider, which prevents the accumulation of annual leave earned during the present calendar year.

No. 1447, November 1, 1950. Outlines the duties attached to the position of Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian.

No. 1448, November 1, 1950. Announces the succession to the function of Acting Librarian.

No. 1449, November 13, 1950. Announces that special passes may be obtained by persons to whom study rooms and study tables are assigned, permitting access to such facilities at specified times.

No. 1450, November 24, 1950. Announces that, henceforth, the guided tours will start from the Office of the Captain of the Guard at the usual hours.

No. 1451, November 29, 1950. Explains the procedure governing assistance in bibliographic and research projects by the Subject Cataloging Division.

No. 1452, December 11, 1950. Explains the procedures followed in the settlement of amounts due deceased employees.

No. 1453, December 11, 1950. Explains the revised and consolidated statement of procedures to be followed in the posting of vacancies.

No. 1454, December 11, 1950. Establishes the procedures for effecting the coverage of valuables under the Government Losses in Shipment Act and Treasury regulations.

No. 1455, December 11, 1950. Explains the amendments to the Federal Employees Pay Regulations relating to longevity and periodic pay increases.

No. 1456, December 18, 1950. Organizes those General Orders which are still applicable to the administration of the Library and revokes all inapplicable Orders.

No. 1457, December 28, 1950. Develops a more active program for the exchange of the Library's duplicates with other institutions and with book dealers.

No. 1458, December 28, 1950. Informs the Library staff of its policy with respect to appointments to positions paid from transferred funds.

No. 1459, December 29, 1950. Defines the blind readers entitled to service under the Act of March 3, 1931, as amended, entitled "An Act to Provide Books for the Adult Blind," and cites those persons and places eligible to borrow reading materials for the blind.

No. 1460, January 3, 1951. Establishes principles governing the determination of salary rates for other than regular employees.

No. 1461, January 11, 1951. Announces to the staff regulations and procedures governing operation of the Performance Rating System which displaces the Uniform Efficiency Rating System.

No. 1462, January 15, 1951. Announces the establishment of a Slavic Division.

No. 1463, January 16, 1951. Announces the employment and reemployment policies and procedures in effect during the national emergency.

No. 1464, January 17, 1951. Announces the abolition of the Technical Assistance Office and the reconstitution of the Technical Assistance Committee as the International Library Relations Committee.

No. 1465, January 17, 1951. Announces the new hours of service in the Thomas Jefferson Room and the Newspaper Reference Room.

No. 1466, January 20, 1951. States personnel and pay regulations governing Wage Board employees.

No. 1467, February 7, 1951. Announces that the Induction Program established in General Order No. 1388 is to be replaced by a general orientation program which will provide a more comprehensive introduction to the Library for new appointees.

No. 1468, February 20, 1951. Transfers the Division for the Blind from the Administrative Department to the Reference Department.

No. 1469, March 24, 1951. Lists the names of certain catalogs.

No. 1470, April 9, 1951. Prescribes standard terminology to be used on and provides detailed instructions for the preparation of Personnel Action Recommendations.

No. 1471, April 18, 1951. Announces the abolition of the Air Studies Division and the establishment of the Air Information Division and the Air Research Division.

No. 1472, April 27, 1951. Redefines the responsibilities of various organizational units with regard to the Library's Motion Picture Collection.

No. 1473, May 7, 1951. Informs the staff of the Library's policy with respect to appointments not to exceed age 70.

No. 1474, May 16, 1951. Defines the respective duties of the Keeper of the Collections and the Chief of the Buildings and Grounds Division and effects a redistribution of responsibilities for the control and allocation of space.

No. 1475, June 13, 1951. Provides for confirmation of employees as permanent in the Library service and prescribes the policies and procedures that shall govern the probational period.

Appendix X. Statistics of Employment and Personnel Actions

A. EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1951

	Employed on pay period ending—			
	Oct. 1, 1950	Dec. 24, 1950	Apr. 1, 1951	June 24, 1951
Salaries, Library proper:				
Office of Librarian	6	6	5	4
Office of Chief Assistant Librarian	2	3	4	3
Assistant Librarian's Office	3	3	4	3
Information Office	2	2	2	1
Exhibits Office	3	3	3	3
Total	8	8	9	7
Administrative Department:				
Director's Office	6	5	4	6
Accounts Office	8	8	8	8
Disbursing Office	8	7	8	8
Personnel Division	20	20	19	22
Secretary's Office	43	48	47	51
Supply Office	5	5	5	6
Tabulating Office	10	10	10	12
Total	100	103	101	113
Reference Department:				
Director's Office	12	10	11	14
Aeronautics Division	3	2	2	3
European Affairs Division	3	4	4	4
General Reference and Bibliography Division	52	49	51	54
Hispanic Foundation	6	6	6	6
Loan Division	43	42	43	48
Manuscripts Division	14	13	15	18
Map Division	13	15	17	29
Music Division	13	14	14	14
Orientalia Division	17	17	20	36
Prints and Photographs Division	9	8	7	8
Rare Books Division	7	7	8	7
Science Division	2	2	3	3
Serials Division	44	42	39	42
Slavic Division	.....	.....	3	4
Stack and Reader Division	65	62	72	75
Total	303	293	315	365
Law Library	32	32	33	36
Processing Department:				
Director's Office	16	15	15	17
Descriptive Cataloging Division	77	73	71	70
Subject Cataloging Division	53	52	53	55
Binding Division	7	7	7	7
Catalog Maintenance Division	29	29	28	31
Exchange and Gift Division	33	32	31	37
Order Division	72	71	70	72
Total	287	279	275	289

See footnotes at end of table.

A. EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1951—Continued

	Employed on pay period ending—			
	Oct. 1, 1950	Dec. 24, 1950	Apr. 1, 1951	June 24, 1951
Salaries, Library proper—Continued				
Special and Temporary Services	.....	.....	.....	.....
Librarian Emeritus	1	1	1	1
Citizen Seminar	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	1	2	1	1
Total, Salaries, Library Proper [1]	739	726	743	818
Copyright Office:				
Register's Office	19	19	21	26
Cataloging Division	89	90	88	91
Examining Division	49	52	47	56
Reference Division	17	16	17	19
Service Division	53	52	56	55
Total	227	229	229	247
Legislative Reference Service	158	153	177	184
Card Division	163	173	174	174
Revision of Annotated Constitution	5	4	.....	.....
Union Catalog Division	20	19	17	22
Division for the Blind	20	18	18	28
Library Buildings and Grounds	276	269	270	288
Total, Other Appropriations [2]	869	865	885	943
Total, Library Appropriations	1, 608	1. 591	1, 628	1, 761
Working Funds:				
International Information and Educational	3	5	5	6
Air Studies Project*	144	158	171	185
Navy Research	104	104	112	123
Various Working Funds, Administrative Salaries	2	2	2	1
Public Roads Administration	20	17	14	11
SIPRE Project	1	1	2	5
Total, Other Agencies [3]	274	287	306	331
Gift and Trust Funds:				
Photoduplication Service Revolving Fund	61	56	58	58
Other Gift Funds	12	22	26	27
Trust Funds	4	1	2	1
Permanent Loan	5	5	5	2
Copyright Gift Fund	.....	1	.....	.....
Total, Gift and Trust Funds [4]	82	85	91	88
Grand Total, All Funds [5]	1, 964	1, 963	2, 025	2, 180

See footnotes at end of table.

A. EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1951

Footnotes to Table	Employed on pay period ending—			
	Oct. 1, 1950	Dec. 24, 1950	Apr. 1, 1951	June 24, 1951
[1] Also divided as follows:				
Less than 40 hours	6	5	7	17
Hour Roll	10	10	8	10
Other	723	711	728	791
[2] Also divided as follows:				
Less than 40 hours	5	6	8	13
Hour Roll	93	97	104	114
Other	771	762	773	816
[3] Also divided as follows:				
Less than 40 hours	4	2	2	2
Hour Roll	3	3	4	9
Other	267	282	300	320
[4] Also divided as follows:				
Less than 40 hours	1	1	.....	.....
Hour Roll	7	7	6	6
Other	74	77	85	82
[5] Also divided as follows:				
Less than 40 hours	16	14	17	32
Hour Roll	113	117	122	139
Other	1, 835	1, 832	1, 886	2, 009

**Divided into Air Research Division and Air Information Division May 1, 1951.*

B. PERSONNEL ACTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1947–51

Nature of action	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Appointments	934	562	616	552	827
Promotions	277	227	309	283	484
Transfers	646	417	372	216	246
Periodic Step Increases	1,047	1,153	1,094	1,350	1,259
Details	99	65	28	46	(1)
Superior Accomplishment Rewards	3	1	3	2	17
Extensions	427	1,134	492	573	212
Reclassifications	205	204	129	402	110
Demotions	38	87	31	47	25
Return From Military Furlough	42	.....	(1)	.....	.....
Military Furlough	.....	1	6	.....	38
Administrative Furlough	.....	.....	7	1	.....
Miscellaneous (LWOP, pay adjustment, etc.)	.....	.....	356	431	1,000
Separations:					
Resignations	473	347	304	302	446
Terminations	248	257	156	101	146
Dismissals	16	2	4	5	4
Retirements	13	27	21	11	19
Deaths	6	7	5	5	8
Reduction in Force	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total Separations	756	640	490	424	625
Total Actions	4,474	4,491	3,933	4,327	4,844

[1] *See Miscellaneous.*

Appendix XI.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation symbol and title	Current appropriation	Funds transferred from other government agencies	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balance of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated funds not available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS						
Salaries, Library proper:						
1951	$3,044,000.00					
1950				$139,037.19	$138,671.96	$365.23
1949				65.06		65.06
Salaries, Copyright Office:						
1951	890,000.00					
1950				48,729.75	48,549.20	180.55
1949				292.37		292.37
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service:						
1951	790,000.00					
1950				47,070.25	46,943.83	126.42
1949				209.01		209.01
Revision of Annotated Constitution:						
No year				15,711.69	1,810.15	
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards:						
1951	552,100.00					
1950				30,134.07	29,917.98	216.09
1949				178.19		178.19
Index to State legislation: 1949–50				86.57	86.57	
Salaries and expenses, union catalogs:						
1951	77,000.00					
1950				5,041.70	5,009.04	32.66
1949				687.55	650.00	37.55
General increase of the Library:						
1951–52	270,000.00					
1950–51				204,101.50	189,708.91	
1949–50				44,614.21	43,860.64	753.57
1948–49				5,780.47	5,722.34	58.13
Increase of the Law Library:						
1951–52	85,500.00					
1950–51				90,393.08	81,034.72	
1949–50				17,043.59	13,184.22	3,859.37
1948–49				9,517.65	9,476.80	40.85
Books for the Supreme Court:						
1951	22,500.00					
1950				2,324.39	2,324.39	
1949				611.03	500.35	110.68
Books for the adult blind:						
1951	1,000,000.00					
1950				777,296.95	772,369.57	4,927.38
1949				114,076.78	95,633.61	18,443.17
General printing and binding:						
1951	450,000.00					
1950				74,663.29	74,464.60	198.69
1949				24,534.19	24,509.16	25.03
Printing the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office:						
1951	39,500.00					
1950				13,639.93	9,518.53	4,121.40
1949				8,172.29	3,277.61	4,894.68
Printing catalog cards:						
1951	550,500.00					
1950				149,244.72	131,050.40	18,194.32
1949				7,169.14	7,169.00	.14
Miscellaneous expenses of the Library:						
1951	85,000.00					
1950				5,130.70	5,115.60	15.10
1949				99.78		99.78
Photoduplicating expenses:						
1950				4,237.93	4,237.93	
Salaries and expenses, Library Buildings:						
1951	698,680.00					
Salaries, Library Buildings:						
1950				28,745.26	28,695.26	50.00
1949				139.08		139.08
Maintenance, Library Buildings:						
1950				4,844.00	4,523.23	320.77
1949				583.88		583.88

See footnotes at end of table.

Financial Statistics

YEAR 1951, AS OF JUNE 30, 1951

Unobligated funds available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transferred to treasury for payment of certified claims	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1952
						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1952	Available for obligation fiscal year 1952	
$3,044,000.00	$3,043,972.55	$2,863,502.53	.....	$180,497.47	$180,470.02	$27.45	.....	$3,124,204.00
.....	.....	138,671.96	.....	365.23	.....	365.23	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$65.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
890,000.00	888,372.32	835,772.32	.....	54,227.68	52,600.00	1,627.68	.....	914,510.00
.....	.....	48,549.20	.....	180.55	.....	180.55	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	292.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
790,000.00	789,990.62	739,782.34	.....	50,217.66	50,208.28	9.38	.....	800,000.00
.....	.....	46,943.83	.....	126.42	.....	126.42	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	209.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,901.54	13,775.96	15,586.11	.....	125.58	.....	.....	$125.58	.....
552,100.00	550,946.52	518,345.40	.....	33,754.60	32,601.12	1,153.48	.....	566,891.00
.....	.....	29,917.98	.....	216.09	.....	216.09	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	178.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	86.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77,000.00	76,440.68	66,122.89	.....	10,877.11	10,317.79	559.32	.....	79,430.00
.....	.....	5,009.04	.....	32.66	.....	32.66	.....	.....
.....	.....	650.00	37.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
270,000.00	264,124.71	72,372.63	.....	197,627.37	191,752.08	.....	5,875.29	270,000.00
14,392.59	14,392.59	152,914.03	.....	51,187.47	51,187.47	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	43,844.84	.....	769.37	15.80	753.57	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,722.34	58.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85,500.00	58,338.48	18,432.11	.....	67,067.89	39,906.37	.....	27,161.52	85,500.00
9,358.36	9,358.36	52,986.99	.....	37,406.09	37,406.09	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9,965.56	.....	7,078.03	3,218.66	3,859.37	.....	.....
.....	.....	9,476.80	40.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22,500.00	22,500.00	20,386.54	.....	2,113.46	2,113.46	.....	.....	22,500.00
.....	.....	2,003.18	.....	321.21	321.21	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	500.35	110.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000,000.00	998,799.12	426,420.51	.....	573,579.49	572,378.61	1,200.88	.....	1,000,000.00
.....	.....	723,902.08	.....	53,394.87	48,467.49	4,927.38	.....	.....
.....	.....	95,633.61	18,443.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
450,000.00	442,494.81	364,804.70	.....	85,195.30	77,690.11	7,505.19	.....	450,000.00
.....	.....	70,688.84	.....	3,974.45	3,775.76	198.69	.....	.....
.....	.....	24,509.16	25.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39,500.00	37,794.63	21,855.17	.....	17,644.83	15,939.46	1,705.37	.....	39,500.00
.....	.....	9,086.53	.....	4,553.40	432.00	4,121.40	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,277.61	4,894.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
550,500.00	548,393.10	424,109.57	.....	126,390.43	124,283.53	2,106.90	.....	550,500.00
.....	.....	127,250.40	.....	21,994.32	3,800.00	18,194.32	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,169.00	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85,000.00	84,748.97	73,374.58	.....	11,625.42	11,374.39	251.03	.....	80,000.00
.....	.....	5,082.95	.....	47.75	32.65	15.10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	99.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,237.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
698,680.00	696,635.73	651,583.38	.....	47,096.62	45,052.35	2,044.27	.....	711,625.00
.....	.....	28,695.26	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	139.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,523.23	.....	320.77	.....	320.77	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	583.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation symbol and title	Current appropriation	Funds transferred from other government agencies	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balance of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated funds not available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.						
Expenses, Library of Congress, Trust Fund Board:						
1951	$500.00					
1950				$500.00		$500.00
1949				384.15		384.15
Total Annual Appropriations	8,555,280 00			1,875,091.39	$1,778,015.60	59,423.30
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES						
Appropriated Funds						
Department of State:						
International information and educational activities:						
1951		$41,825.00				
1950				6,933.59	6,869.22	64.37
1949				899.47	9.00	890.47
Working Funds						
Department of Air Force:						
1951		801,799.53				
1950				118,446.02	41,804.20	
1949				4,404.32	1,442.26	
Department of Navy:						
No year		368,500.00				
1951		600.00				
1950		16,000.00		223,610.77	30,759.14	
1949				4,253.84	4,253.84	
Department of Army:						
1951		14,410.00				
1950				12,000.00		
Department of State:						
No year		1,000.00				
1951		1,200.00				
Department of Interior:						
1950				331.74	82.94	
Department of Commerce:						
No year		8,052.00		6,543.36	178.85	
Total transfers from other Government agencies		1,253,386.53		377,423.11	85,399.45	954.84
Trust Accounts [2]						
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, principal account				20,000.00		20,000.00
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress	800.00			6,978.17		
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan	164,944.98			2,247,623.51		2,412,568.49
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress	92,419.65			126,203.56	11,198.75	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account	13,128.73			4,746.40	538.47	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	155,600.88		$347,304.84	251,108.03	56,646.05	
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress	25,000.00			29,510.47		
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress				5,484.94		
Expenses of depository sets, Library of Congress catalog cards				98.90		
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress	3,169.98			6,664.30		
Total trust accounts	455,064.22		347,304.84	2,698,418.28	68,383.27	2,432,568.49
Grand total	9,010,344.22	1,253,386.53	347,304.84	4,950,932.78	1,931,798.32	2,492,946.63

[1] *Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1951.*
[2] *For analysis of gift and trust funds by donors, see section C of this appendix.*

YEAR 1951, AS OF JUNE 30, 1951—Continued

Unobligated funds available for ob'igation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transferred to treasury for payment of certified claims	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1952
						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1952	Available for obligation fiscal year 1952	
$500.00	.....	.....	.....	$500.00	.....	$500.00	.....	$500.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$384.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,592,932.49	$8,541,079.15	$8,763,750.05	25,561.75	1,641,059.59	$1,555,344.70	52,552.50	$33,162.39	8,695,160.00
41,825.00	41,543.21	31,049.81	.....	10,775.19	10,493.40	281.79	.....	.....
.....	.....	6,720.99	.....	212.60	148.23	64.37	.....	.....
.....	.....	9.00	890.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
801,799.53	801,799.53	691,506.70	.....	110,292.83	110,292.83	.....	.....	.....
76,641.82	76,641.82	118,446.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,962.06	2,962.06	4,404.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
368,500.00	303,839.30	263,858.87	.....	104,641.13	39,980.43	.....	64,660.70	.....
600.00	600.00	.....	.....	600.00	600.00	.....	.....	.....
208,851.63	208,851.63	239,100.81	.....	509.96	509.96	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,253.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,410.00	14,410.00	.....	.....	14,410.00	14,410.00	.....	.....	.....
12,000.00	12,000.00	11,600.87	.....	399.13	399.13	.....	.....	.....
1,000.00	1,000.00	16.60	.....	983.40	983.40	.....	.....	.....
1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....
248.80	248.80	331.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,416,51	10,930.97	10,593.95	.....	4,001.41	515.87	.....	3,485.54	.....
1,544,455.35	1,476,027.32	1,381,893.52	890.47	248,025.65	179,533.25	346.16	68,146.24	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....
7,778.17	1,694.42	1,694.42	.....	6,083.75	.....	.....	6,083.75	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,412,568.49	.....	2,412,568.49	.....	.....
207,424.46	83,547.67	75,574.19	.....	143,049.02	19,172.23	.....	123,876.79	.....
17,336.66	13,400.17	13,419.64	.....	4,455.49	519.00	.....	3,936.49	.....
697,367.70	536,808.13	530,811.14	.....	223,202.61	62,643.04	.....	160,559.57	.....
54,510.47	35,431.91	35,431.91	.....	19,078.56	.....	.....	19,078.56	.....
5,484.94	1,076.75	1,076.75	.....	4,408.19	.....	.....	4,408.19	.....
98.90	.....	.....	.....	98.90	.....	.....	98.90	.....
9,834.28	6,445.21	5,151.61	.....	4,682.67	1,293.60	.....	3,389.07	.....
999,835.58	678,404.26	663,159.66	.....	2,837,627.68	83,627.87	2,432,568.49	321,431.32	.....
11,137,223.42	10,695,510.73	10,808,803.23	26,452.22	4,726,712.92	1,818,505.82	2,485,467.15	422,739.95	8,695,160.00

B. STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED

Appropriation title	Total obligations	Personal services 01	Travel 02	Transportation of things 03
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Salaries, Library proper: 1951	$3,043,972.55	$3,031,117.72	.....	.....
Salaries, Copyright Office: 1951	888,372.32	888,372.32	.....	.....
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service: 1951	789,990.62	766,540.66	.....	.....
Revision of Annotated Constitution: No year	13,775.96	13,131.05	$548.41	.....
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards: 1951	550,946.52	542,996.86	1,894.41	$65.80
Salaries and expenses, union catalogs: 1951	76,440.68	69,760.00	219.50	72.69
General increase of the Library:				
1951–52	264,124.71	.....	24,767.09	2,014.51
1950–51	14,392.59	.....	.....	.....
Increase of the Law Library:				
1951–52	58,338.48	.....	2,236.72	42.71
1950–51	9,358.36	.....	.....	.....
Books for the Supreme Court: 1951	22,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Books for the adult blind: 1951	998,799.12	68,582.61	988.64	972.32
General printing and binding: 1951	442,494.81	.....	.....	.....
Printing the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office: 1951	37,794.63	.....	.....	.....
Printing catalog cards: 1951	548,393.10	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous expenses of the Library: 1951	84,748.97	.....	517.11	177.71
Salaries and expenses, Library Buildings: 1951	696,635.73	652,710.32	.....	.....
Total Annual Appropriation	8,541,079.15	6,033,211.54	31,171.88	3,345.74
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES				
Appropriated Funds				
Department of State:				
International information and educational activities: 1951	41,543.21	24,842.11	5,103.67	25.80
Working Funds				
Department of Air Force:				
1951	801,799.53	699,418.44	6,793.75	33.11
1950	76,641.82	73,077.62	386.61	.....
1949	2,962.06	.....	.....	.....
Department of Navy:				
No year	303,839.30	248,287.31	2,157.63	630.01
1951	600.00	.....	.....	.....
1950	208,851.63	177,720.67	2,657.64	30.55
Department of Army:				
1951	14,410.00	1,750,00	.....	.....
1950	12,000.00	7,891.88	776.71	.....
Department of State:				
No year	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1951	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....
Department of Interior: 1950	248.80	248.80	.....	.....
Department of Commerce: No year	10,930.97	10,578.10	.....	.....
Total transfers from other Government agencies	1,476,027.32	1,245,014.93	17,876.01	719.47
Trust Accounts				
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress	1,694.42	.....	.....	.....
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress	83,547.67	28,986.41	47.30	81.88
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account	13,400.17	7,806.68	296.62	23.42
Library of Congress Gift Fund	536,808.13	272,139.91	7,619.67	2,081.78
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress	35,431.91	.....	.....	.....
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress	1,076.75	.....	.....	.....
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress	6,445.21	786.36	.....	.....
Total trust accounts	678,404.26	309,719.36	7,963.59	2,187.08
Grand total	10,695,510.73	7,587,945.83	57,011.48	6,252.29

DURING FISCAL YEAR 1951, AS OF JUNE 30, 1951

Communication services 04	Rent and utility services 05	Printing and binding 06	Other contractual services 07	Supplies and materials 08	Equipment 09	Books, records, periodicals, etc. 09.1	Grants 11	Refunds, awards, and indemnities 13
			$12,854.83					
		$16,193.15	2,170.00	$5,086.81				
				96.50				
$5,989.45								
			5,700.00	688.49				
7,252.68	$9,580.00		37.50			$220,472.93		
						14,392.59		
1,976.54						54,082.51		
						9,358.36		
						22,500.00		
1,483.63		15,916.84	61,906.23	5,263.35		843,685.50		
		442,494.81						
		37,794.63						
		548,393.10						
3,295.78	25,874.40		33,419.69	21,464.28				
24,978.55			1,445.25	13,492.76	$4,008.85			
44,976.63	35,454.40	1,060,792.53	117,533.50	46,092.19	4,008.85	1,164,491.89		
646.22		1,580.82		2,308.01		5,136.58	$1,900.00	
3,707.66			54,407.30	9,003.10	28,436.17			
387.05			1,502.39	1,279.40	8.75			
			2,226.50		735.56			
2,965.89	1,315.10		17,838.06	22,491.89	8,153.41			
			600.00					
1,622.60	2,384.40		3,746.25	11,235.33	9,454.19			
		9,410.00	3,250.00					
56.40			3,213.00	38.51	23.50			
			1,000.00					
		352.87						
9,385.82	3,699.50	11,343.69	87,783.50	46,356.24	46,811.58	5,136.58	1,900.00	
						1,694.42		
389.88		483.81	30,246.38	150.33		22,161.68	1,000.00	
132.30		296.40	4,174.35		670.40			
3,384.92	643.02	843.12	58,239.95	118,965.89	20,837.17	45,986.34	4,250.00	$1,816.36
								35,431.91
								1,076.75
			12.00		5,646.85			
3,907.10	643.02	1,623.33	92,672.68	119,116.22	27,154.42	69,842.44	5,250.00	38,325.02
58,269.55	39,796.92	1,073,759.55	297,989.68	211,564.65	77,974.85	1,239,470.91	7,150.00	38,325.02

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.	Purchase of prints	$800.00	
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress:			
Babine, Bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material	267.40	
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American History	3,323.34	
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographic service	57.55	
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Chair of Fine Arts	3,732.32	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To aid in the development of the study, composition and appreciation of music.	6,022.76	
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson).	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	240.00	
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	263.40	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by above association).	Enrichment of music collection	220.36	
Guggenheim Fund for the promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., the Daniel.	Chair of Aeronautics	3,626.16	
Huntington, Archer M.:			
Books	Purchase of Hispanic material	4,492.24	
Hispanic Society Fund	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese Literature	1,989.86	
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by The Koussevitzky Music Foundation).	For the furtherance of the art of music composition	4,208.62	
Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Nicholas (established by friends of the late Nicholas Longworth).	Furtherance of music	362.80	
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	821.92	
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts	11,578.74	
Poetry Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.	2,055.97	
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke (established by Annie-May Hegeman).	Maintenance of a consultantship or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.	11,620.00	
Roberts Fund (established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts).	For the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service.	442.37	
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research	483.52	
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Maintenance of a collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented to the Library by Mrs. Whittall and to programs in which those instruments are used.	24,377.76	
Wilbur, James B.	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscripts material on American history in European archives.	7,706.86	
Wilbur, bequest of James B.	Chair of Geography	3,274.28	
	Treatment of source material for American History	1,251.42	
Total		92,419.65	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material		
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographic service	432.00	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	793.60	
Huntington, Archer M.	Chair of English poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	10,631.40	
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes		
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts	1,271.73	
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research		
Total		13,128.73	

BY DONOR STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1951

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1952
$6,978.17	.....	$7,778.17	$1,694.42	$1,694.42	$6,083.75	.....	$6,083.75
2,764.71	.....	3,032.11	704.00	704.00	2,328.11	.....	2,328.11
2,183.15	$1,600.00	3,906.49	3,200.00	3,200.00	2,306.49	$1,600.00	706.49
450.97	.....	508.52	.....	.....	508.52	.....	508.52
35,682.68	.....	39,415.00	1,946.04	1,946.04	37,468.96	.....	37,468.96
5,393.47	500.00	10,916.23	5,845.45	5,845.45	5,570.78	500.00	5,070.78
590.45	.....	830.45	150.00	150.00	680.45	.....	680.45
252.78	.....	516.18	.....	.....	516.18	.....	516.18
433.79	.....	654.15	342.42	342.42	311.73	.....	311.73
220.05	.....	3,846.21	1,073.02	1,073.02	2,773.19	.....	2,773.19
14,560.12	2,459.40	16,592.96	7,173.06	4,515.12	14,537.24	5,117.34	9,419.90
1,364.03	.....	3,353.89	2,799.92	2,799.92	553.97	.....	553.97
2,127.69	.....	6,336.31	2,337.29	1,887.29	4,449.02	450.00	3,999.02
353.22	13.52	702.50	.....	.....	716.02	13.52	702.50
3,359.62	.....	4,181.54	681.11	633.81	3,547.73	47.30	3,500.43
12,991.97	233.00	24,337.71	14,092.53	7,811.78	16,758.93	6,513.75	10,245.18
.....	.....	2,055.97	1,329.63	1,329.63	726.34	.....	726.34
101.79	.....	11,721.79	9,788.55	9,788.55	1,933.24	.....	1,933.24
.....	.....	442.37	.....	.....	442.37	.....	442.37
4,651.90	.....	5,135.42	.....	.....	5,135.42	.....	5,135.42
2,836.11	150.00	27,063.87	22,270.81	22,178.51	5,035.36	242.30	4,793.06
35,336.21	6,242.83	36,800.24	5,744.80	7,299.61	35,743.46	4,688.02	31,055.44
14.98	.....	3,289.26	3,184.40	3,184.40	104.86	.....	104.86
533.87	.....	1,785.29	884.64	884.64	900.65	.....	900.65
126,203.56	11,198.75	207,424.46	83,547.67	75,574.19	143,049.02	19,172.23	123,876.79
43.41	.....	43.41	.....	.....	43.41	.....	43.41
1,319.90	.....	1,751.90	1,167.50	766.50	985.40	401.00	584.40
674.98	.....	1,468.58	1,050.00	1,050.00	418.58	.....	418.58
1,851.24	510.00	11,972.64	9,968.95	10,404.16	2,078.48	74.78	2,003.70
35.51	17.47	18.04	2.30	5.25	30.26	14.52	15.74
720.97	11.00	1,981.70	1,211.43	1,193.73	798.97	28.70	770.27
100.39	.....	100.39	.....	.....	100.39	.....	100.39
4,746.40	538.47	17,336.66	13,400.17	13,419.64	4,455.49	519.00	3,936.49

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Library of Congress Gift Fund:			
Aaronsohn Memorial Foundation, Inc.	For purchasing and organizing for public use books in Hebrew Language.		
American Council of Learned Societies	Cataloging Chinese and Japanese books		
	Slavic Studies Project	$1,550.00	
American Historical Association	Writings on American History Project	5,000.00	
Anonymous	Bibliographic research relating to American Writers		
	Purchase of Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscripts and similar rare material.		
	For miscellaneous expenses		
	For miscellaneous expenses	33.69	
Ashworth, Martha L	Purchase of college reference books	10.00	
Association of Research Libraries	For the preparation in multilith or photo-offset form of a check list of newspapers on microfilm.		
Betchel, S. D	Bibliography on the Arabian Peninsula	300.00	
Bollingen Foundation	To make recordings of contemporary poetry read by poets themselves.		
Bowers, Jennie F	For Hispanic work in the Library of Congress	25.00	
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Recording Laboratory in Music Division: Revolving Fund		$22,920.52
	Support of a development project in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress.	1,250.00	
Colloquium Luso-Brazilian studies, various donors.	Toward expenses of Colloquium	1.125.00	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	17,681.54	
Cooperative Acquisition Project, various donors.	Cooperative acquisition project of Library of Congress.	2,313.25	
Documents Expediting Project, (Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries).	Distribution of documents to participating libraries.	12,025.00	
Funk, Wilfred	Purchase of 1st editions of American and English literature.		
Gitelson, Dr. M. L	For the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson Library of Israeli Literature.		
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics Inc., Daniel.	Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical material.		
Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace.	For collecting fugitive war material		
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr	Purchase of rare books	500.00	
Keiser Foundation, George C	Printing of lecture entitled "Incubation of Western Culture in the Middle East" held in the Library of Congress.	547.92	
Lincolniana Collection, various donors	For collection of Lincolniana		
Loeb, Leo, in memory of Richard Loeb	For the purchase of material on American Government.		
Loeffler, bequest of Elise Fay	Purchase of music	53.99	
Middle East Institute	For the publication of a bibliography in the Middle East Journal.	600.00	
National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.	For the preparation of an index to and an analysis of legal and allied literature.	43,250.55	
National Trust for Historic Preservation and National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings.	For historical and bibliographical research related to the preservation of historic sites and buildings and other objects significant in American History and Culture.	3,520.00	
New Mexico, University of	To finance the cost of preparing the set of Concilium Bibliographicum cards for shipment.	75.00	
New York University, Jewish Culture Foundation.	Grant for trainee in Hebraic bibliography and library procedures.	250.00	
Oberlaender Trust	For foreign consultant program in Germany and other German speaking countries.	4,000.00	
Program for the blind, various donors	Interest of the blind	15.00	
Rockefeller Foundation	Laboratory of Microphotography Revolving Fund		324,367.72
	American studies program available for the period January 1, 1944 to December 31, 1954.		
	Toward the cost of distribution of surplus Russian newspapers and periodicals.	4,000.00	
	Grants to Hans Jurgen Horch for work in Latin American studies in the United States.	700.00	
	Grant for a Survey of Soviet material to be microfilmed in the United States.	4,500.00	

BY DONOR STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1951—Continued

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1952
$500.00	.....	$500.00	$360.00	$360.00	$140.00	.....	$140.00
6,249.46	$3,325.00	2,924.46	.....	.....	6,249.46	$3,325.00	2,924.46
.....	.....	1,550.00	1,132.67	1,132.67	417.33	.....	417.33
1,564.02	.....	6,564.02	6,564.02	6,564.02	.....	.....	.....
32.61	.....	32.61	.....	.....	32.61	.....	32.61
400.00	.....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
442.59	442.59	.....	.....	396.46	46.13	46.13	.....
.....	.....	33.69	.....	.....	33.69	.....	33.69
.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
15.52	.....	15.52	.....	.....	15.52	.....	15.52
.....	.....	300.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	.....	100.00
6,955.35	1,837.50	5,117.85	1,187.53	2,525.71	4,429.64	499.32	3,930.32
.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	25.00
14,959.91	2,987.56	34,892.87	30,355.67	28,336.85	9,543.58	5,006.38	4,537.20
.....	.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,125.00	1,124.92	1,102.87	22.13	22.05	.08
10,238.82	1,044.42	26,875.94	18,657.08	19,560.71	8,359.65	140.79	8,218.86
1,152.48	660.50	2,805.23	2,224.34	2,807.84	657.89	77.00	580.89
4,867.96	17.98	16,874.98	10,462.91	10,209.01	6,683.95	271.88	6,412.07
50.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	50.00
482.88	113.42	369.46	.....	113.42	369.46	.....	369.46
5,501.79	.....	5,501.79	5,501.79	5,330.74	171.05	171.05	.....
101.82	.....	101.82	.....	.....	101.82	.....	101.82
.....	.....	500.00	450.00	.....	500.00	450.00	50.00
.....	.....	547.92	547.92	547.92	.....	.....	.....
1,700.00	.....	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	.....	.....	.....
472.88	.....	472.88	468.44	27.44	445.44	441.00	4.44
92.61	.....	146.60	.....	.....	146.60	.....	146.60
594.25	10.00	1,184.25	545.50	545.50	648.75	10.00	638.75
.....	.....	43,250.55	39,921.70	39,921.70	3,328.85	.....	3,328.85
.....	.....	3,520.00	3,299.12	3,222.80	297.20	76.32	220.88
.....	.....	75.00	75.00	75.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	250.00	250.00	250.00	.....	.....	.....
1,500.00	1,000.00	4,500.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	4,250.00	1,000.00	3,250.00
557.51	.....	572.51	138.80	14.00	558.51	124.80	433.71
138,175.85	27,804.61	434,738.96	351,601.53	339,251.69	123,291.88	40,154.45	83,137.43
27,277.81	8,454.31	18,823.50	14.54	2,730.51	24,547.30	5,738.34	18,808.96
.....	.....	4,000.00	2,715.34	2,715.34	1,284.66	.....	1,284.66
.....	.....	700.00	700.00	700.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued			
Semitic Division Gift Fund	Acquisition of Semitic material		
Serials Project, various donors	For the distribution of duplicate serials project	$200.00	
Slavic Studies project, Joint Committee, various donors.	Purchase and distribution of Slavic material	2,022.95	
Sonneck, bequest of Oscar G	For the purchase of an original musical manuscript or manuscripts.	7.25	
Southern Asia, Joint Committee on	To issue a South Asia accessions list	3,000.00	
Steele-Clovis Fund	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recordings (transferred from National Archives).		
Time, Inc	To develop better understanding of and access to pictures.		
United Nations	To cover bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations:		
	For the calendar year 1950		
	For the calendar year 1951	369.74	
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris, France).	For a survey of bibliographic services		
	For a survey of World Bibliographic Service in English, Spanish and French Publications.		
UNESCO Project, various donors	Furtherance of United States participation in UNESCO.	175.00	
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Musical concerts	8,000.00	
	Books—The Stradivari Memorial		$16.60
	Purchase of manuscripts of Mendelssohn's Octet	8,000.00	
	Purchase of manuscripts of Arnold Schoenberg	11,000.00	
	Purchase of music manuscripts owned by John Stonborough.	19,500.00	
Wright Memorial Fund, the Wilbur-Orville (established by Oberlin College).	Edit and publish scientific and technical papers from Wilbur and Orville Wright Collection.		
Total		155,600.88	347,304.84
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress.	Refunds	25,000.00	
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress.	Refunds		
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards.	Miscellaneous application		
Cataloging Project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project	3,169.98	
Grand Total		290,119.24	347,304.84

BY DONOR STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1951—Continued

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1952
$232.29	$53.80	$178.49	$37.15	$90.95	$141.34	.....	$141.34
163.04	.....	363.04	359.00	359.00	4.04	.....	4.04
.....	.....	2,022.95	1,006.91	1,006.91	1,016.04	.....	1,016.04
4,075.94	.....	4,083.19	.....	.....	4,083.19	.....	4,083.19
.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
14,646.12	8,423.06	6,223.06	3,683.37	7,145.19	7,500.93	$4,961.24	2,539.69
225.00	.....	225.00	.....	.....	225.00	.....	225.00
3,291.12	.....	3,291.12	3,291.12	3,291.12	.....	.....	.....
130.26	.....	500.00	466.39	466.39	33.61	.....	33.61
148.33	147.86	.47	.....	22.12	126.21	125.74	.47
268.30	243.07	25.23	.....	243.07	25.23	.....	25.23
.....	.....	175.00	.....	.....	175.00	.....	175.00
518.77	2.65	8,516.12	6,765.37	6,766.47	1,752.30	1.55	1,750.75
522.74	.....	539.34	.....	.....	539.34	.....	539.34
.....	.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	19,500.00	19,500.00	19,500.00	.....	.....	.....
3,000.00	77.72	2,922.28	.....	77.72	2,922.28	.....	2,922.28
251,108.03	56,646.05	697,367.70	536,808.13	530,811.14	223,202.61	62,643.04	160,559.57
29,510.47	.....	54,510.47	35,431.91	35,431.91	19,078.56	.....	19,078.56
5,484.94	.....	5,484.94	1,076.75	1,076.75	4,408.19	.....	4,408.19
98.90	.....	98.90	.....	.....	98.90	.....	98.90
6,664.30	.....	9,834.28	6,445.21	5,151.61	4,682.67	1,293.60	3,389.07
430,794.77	68,383.27	999,835.58	678,404.26	663,159.66	405,059.19	83,627.87	321,431.32

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1951, AS

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.	Purchase of prints	$1,694.42	.....
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material	704.00	.....
Benjamin, William Evart	Chair of American History	3,200.00	$3,200.00
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Chair of Fine Arts	1,946.04	1,946.04
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To aid in the development of the study, composition and appreciation of music.	5,845.45	1,579.28
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson).	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	150.00	.....
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by above association).	Enrichment of music collection	342.42	.....
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., the Daniel	Chair of Aeronautics	1,073.02	1,073.02
Huntington, Archer M:			
Books	Purchase of Hispanic material	7,173.06	.....
Hispanic Society Fund	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese Literature	2,799.92	1,999.92
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation).	For the furtherance of the art of music composition	2,337.29	.....
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes	681.11	150.00
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts	14,092.53	.....
Poetry Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.	1,329.63	.....
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke (established by Annie-May Hegeman).	Maintenance of a consultantship or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.	9,788.55	8,318.55
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Maintenance of a collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented to the Library by Mrs. Whittall and to programs in which those instruments are used.	22,270.81	905.76
Wilbur, James B	Acquisitions of serviceable reproductions of manuscripts material on American history in European archives.	5,744.80	5,744.80
Wilbur, Bequest of James B	Chair of Geography	3,184.40	3,184.40
	Treatment of source material for American history	884.64	884.64
Total		83,547.67	28,986.41
Library of Congress Trust Fund, Income from Investment Account:			
Bowker, R. R	Bibliographic service	1,167.50	.....
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	1,050.00	.....
Huntington, Archer M	Chair of English poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	9,968.94	7,590.18
Miller, bequest of Dayton C	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	2.30	.....
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the fine arts	1,211.43	216.50
Total		13,400.17	7,806.68
Library of Congress Gift Fund:			
Aaronsohn Memorial Foundation, Inc.	For purchasing and organizing for public use books in Hebrew Language.	360.00	.....
American Council of Learned Societies	Slavic Studies Project	1,132.67	1,132.67
American Historical Association	Writings on American History project	6,564.02	6,564.02
Betchel, S. D.	Bibliography on the Arabian Peninsula	200.00	.....
Bollingen Foundation	To make recordings of contemporary poetry read by poets themselves.	1,187.53	.....
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Recording Laboratory in Music Division:		
	Revolving fund	30,355.67	15,353.91
	Support of a development project in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress.	1,250.00	.....
Colloquium Luso-Brazilian Studies, various donors.	Toward expenses of Colloquium	1,124.92	102.87
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	18,657.08	3,200.08
Cooperative Acquisition Project, various donors.	Cooperative acquisition project of Library of Congress	2,224.34	2,224.34

DONOR STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL OF JUNE 30, 1951

Travel	Transportation of things	Communication services	Rent and utility services	Printing and binding	Other contractual services	Supplies and materials	Equipment	Books, records, periodicals, etc.	Grants	Refunds, awards and indemnities
02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	09.1	11	13
								$1,694.42		
								704.00		
	$1.53	$239.64			$4,025.00					
					150.00					
								342.42		
								7,173.06		
					800.00					
	80.35	78.69			1,178.25				$1,000.00	
$47.30				$483.81						
						$150.33		13,942.20		
		6.50			1,323.13					
					1,470.00					
		65.05			21,300.00					
47.30	81.88	389.88		483.81	30,246.38	150.33		22,161.68	1,000.00	
					1,167.50					
					1,050.00					
296.62	23.42	124.70		28.77	1,306.85		$598.40			
		2.30								
		5.30		267.63	650.00		72.00			
296.62	23.42	132.30		296.40	4,174.35		670.40			
					360.00					
					200.00					
	56.34	1.10		250.00	147.16	649.09	83.84			
	35.00	888.68	$194.59	45.20	1,702.61	5,991.60	6,144.08			
					1,250.00					
								22.05	1,000.00	
					13,157.00				2,300.00	

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1951, AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Con.			
Documents Expediting Project (Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries).	Distribution of documents to participating libraries	$10,462.91	$9,865.93
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical material.	5,501.79	.....
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr.	Purchase of rare books	450.00	.....
Keiser Foundation, George C.	Printing of lecture entitled "Incubation of Western Culture in the Middle East" given in the Library of Congress.	547.92	.....
Lincolniana Collection	For collection of Lincolniana	1,700.00	.....
Loeb, Leo, in memory of Richard Loeb	For the purchase of material on American Government	468.44	.....
Middle East Institute	For the publication of a bibliography in the Middle East Journal.	545.50	.....
National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.	For the preparation of an index to and an analysis of legal and allied literature.	39,921.70	30,341.70
National Trust for Historic Preservation and National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings.	For historical and bibliographical research related to the preservation of historic sites and buildings and other objects significant in American History and Culture.	3,299.12	3,090.32
New Mexico, University of	To finance the cost of preparing the set of Concilium Bibliographicum cards for shipment.	75.00	58.64
New York University, Jewish Culture Foundation.	Grant for trainee in Hebraic bibliography and library procedure.	250.00	....
Oberlaender Trust	For foreign consultant program in Germany and other German speaking countries.	1,250.00	.....
Program for the blind, various donors	Interest of the blind	138.80	.....
Rockefeller Foundation	Laboratory of Microphotography: Revolving Fund	351,601.53	190,536.04
	American studies program available for the period January 1, 1944 to December 31, 1954.	14.54	.....
	Towards the cost of distribution of surplus Russian newspapers and periodicals.	2,715.34	2,715.34
	Grants to Hans Jurgen Horch for work in Latin American studies in the United States.	700.00	.....
Semitic Division Gift Fund	Acquisition of Semitic material	37.15	.....
Serials Project, various donors	For the distribution of duplicate serials project	359.00	359.00
Slavic Studies Project, Joint Committee, various donors.	Purchase and distribution of Slavic material	1,006.91	.....
Steele-Clovis Fund	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recordings (transferred from National Archives).	3,683.37	2,849.34
United Nations	To cover bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations:		
	For the calendar year 1950	3,291.12	3,281.12
	For the calendar year 1951	466.39	464.59
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Musical concerts	6,765.37	.....
	Purchase of manuscripts of Mendelssohn's Octet	8,000.00	.....
	Purchase of manuscripts of Arnold Schoenberg	11,000.00	.....
	Purchase of music manuscripts owned by John Stonborough.	19,500.00	.....
Total		536,808.13	272,139.91
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress.	Refunds	35,431.91	....
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress.	Refunds	1,076.75	.....
Cataloging Project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project	6,445.21	786.36
Grand total		678,404.26	309,719.36

DONOR STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL JUNE 30, 1951—Continued

Travel	Transportation of things	Communication services	Rent and utility services	Printing and binding	Other contractual services	Supplies and materials	Equipment	Books, records, periodicals, etc.	Grants	Refunds awards and indemnities
02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	09.1	11	13
$282.37	$7.98	$7.30	.....	.....	.....	$199.33	.....	.....	.....	$100.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,501.79	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$547.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468.44	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$545.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,580.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69.80	.....	54.00	.....	.....	65.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$250.00	16.36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
124.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,142.70	1,969.63	2,396.50	$448.43	.....	22,980.31	111,518.67	$14,609.25	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.15	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,006.91	.....	.....
.....	12.83	11.00	.....	.....	223.00	587.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,765.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,500.00	.....	.....
7,619.67	2,081.78	3,384.92	643.02	843.12	58,239.95	118,965.89	20,837.17	45,986.34	4,250.00	1,816.36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,431.91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,076.75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	5,646.85	.....	.....	.....
7,963.59	2,187.08	3,907.10	643.02	1,623.33	92,672.68	119,116.22	27,154.42	69,842.44	5,250.00	38,325.02

E. INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD AND CASH DEPOSITED AS A PERMANENT LOAN TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AS OF JUNE 30, 1951

Name of fund	Purpose	Face value of investments [1]	Anticipated annual income	Cash in permanent loan fund	Annual income	Total face value of investments, and cash in permanent loan	Total anticipated annual income
Bequest of Alexis V. Babine, received in June 1931	Purchase of Slavic material			$6,684.74	$267.40	$6,684.74	$267.40
William Evarts Benjamin, received in April 1927	Chair of American History			83,083.31	3,323.34	83,083.31	3,323.34
Richard Rogers Bowker, received in January 1926	Bibliographic service	$4,802.00	$432.00	1,499.66	59.98	6,301.66	491.98
Carnegie Corporation of New York, received in July 1927	Chair of Fine Arts			93,307.98	3,732.32	93,307.98	3,732.32
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge), received in November 1926.[2]	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	12,400.00	793.60	150,569.05	6,022.76	162,969.05	6,816.36
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson), received in 1945.	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.			6,000.00	240.00	6,000.00	240.00
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.			6,585.03	263.40	6,585.03	263.40
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by above Association), received in August 1942.	Enrichment of music collection			5,509.09	220.36	5,509.09	220.36
Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., received in November 1929.	Chair of Aeronautics			90,654.22	3,626.16	90,654.22	3,626.16
Archer M. Huntington:[3]							
Book Purchase Fund, received in December 1927	Purchase of Hispanic material			112,305.74	4,492.24	112,305.74	4,492.24
Hispanic Society Fund, received in May 1928	Chair of the Literature of Spain and Portugal			49,746.52	1,989.86	49,746.52	1,989.86
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by The Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.), received in December 1949.	For the furtherance of the art of music composition			105,215.36	4,208.62	105,215.36	4,208.62
Nicholas Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress (established by friends of the late Nicholas Longworth), received between March 1933 and February 1951.	Furtherance of music			9,691.59	387.66	9,691.59	387.66
Bequest of Dayton C. Miller, received in October 1943	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes			20,548.18	821.92	20,548.18	821.92
Bequest of Joseph Pennell, received in September 1937	Purchase of material for the Pennell collection	19,999.00	1,000.00	289,468.69	11,578.74	309,467.69	12,578.74
Poetry Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall), received in December 1950.	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.			101,149.73	4,045.98	101,149.73	4,045.98
Henry Kirke Porter Memorial Fund (established by Annie-May Hegeman), received in December 1938.	Maintenance of a consultantship or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.			290,500.00	11,620.00	290,500.00	11,620.00
Roberts Fund (established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts), received in April 1951.	For the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service.			62,703.75	2,508.16	62,703.75	2,508.16
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association), received in October 1929.	Aid and advancement of musical research			12,088.13	483.52	12,088.13	483.52
Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall), received between March 1936 and April 1948.	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte Bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for concerts in which those instruments are used.			609,444.15	24,377.76	609,444.15	24,377.76
James B. Wilbur:							
Donation, received in August 1925	Reproductions of manuscript source material in European archives.			192,671.36	7,706.86	192,671.36	7,706.86
Bequest, received in February 1933	Chair of Geography			81,856.92	3,274.28	81,856.92	3,274.28
Bequest, received in February 1933	Treatment of source material for American history			31,285.29	1,251.42	31,285.29	1,251.42
Total		37,201.00	2,225.60	2,412,568.49	96,502.74	2,449,769.49	98,728.34

[1] *Consisting of bonds and stocks.*

[2] *In addition to this fund, Mrs. Coolidge has assigned to the Library in the interest of its Music Division, the entire net income (approximately $16,500 a year) from a fund of $400,000 held in trust by the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago for her benefit under the terms of her father's will.*

[3] *Under a provision made by Mr. Huntington in November 1936, the Trust Fund Board receives also half of the income from $842,000 (face value) in investments held in trust by the Bank of New York for the equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress and for a Chair of Poetry of the English Language.*

Note: This statement does not reflect the bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of $20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public No. 276, 62d Cong., approved Aug. 20, 1912) and deposited with the U. S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of $800 for the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardiner Green Hubbard collection.

Appendix XII. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress, Fiscal Year 1951

Public Law 659 (81st Cong.), approved August 4, 1950.

Provides for policing of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress.

Public Law 754 (81st Cong.), approved September 5, 1950.

Inserts Title V, the "Federal Records Act of 1950," in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Section 503 provides that the Librarian of Congress (or an alternate designated by him) is to be a member of the National Historical Publications Commission.

Public Law 759 (81st Cong.), the General Appropriation Act, 1951, September 6, 1950.

Makes appropriations for the Library as follows:

Salaries, Library proper	$3,044,000
Copyright Office	890,000
Legislative Reference Service	790,000
Distribution of catalog cards	552,100
Union catalogs	77,000
Increase of the Library of Congress, general (available through fiscal year 1952)	270,000
Increase of the Library of Congress, Law Library (available through fiscal year 1952)	$85,500
Books for the Supreme Court	22,500
Books for adult blind	1,000,000
Printing and binding, general	450,000
Printing the Catalog of Title Entries of the Copyright Office	39,500
Printing catalog cards	550,500
Miscellaneous expenses	85,000
Library buildings, salaries and expenses	698,680
Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, expenses	500
Total	8,555,280

Public Law 873 (81st Cong.), approved September 30, 1950.

Performance Rating Act of 1950 provides in section 2 that for the purposes of this act "department" is to include the Library of Congress.

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Appendix XIII. Decisions of the Comptroller General on Questions Raised by the Library of Congress

Date	Decision No.	Summary
Sept. 15, 1950....	B–96573....	Concurred with the opinion of the Attorney General that the maximum salary of employees whose regular salary is augmented by honoraria from trust funds known as "chairs" is GS–18, $14,000 per annum.
Nov. 15, 1950....	B–98943....	Decided that under the act of June 3, 1949, 63 Stat. 153, the copyright applications involved, where delay in filing was not in anyway the fault of the publisher but resulted from the action of another agency of the Government, may still be registered without the payment of any fee as if they were on time.
Nov. 21, 1950....	B–99327...	Decided that so long as the aggregate payments under each appropriation do not exceed the maximum amounts made available by several appropriation provisions there appeared no limitation applicable to the rates of compensation which may be fixed and paid by the Librarian under Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1951, Public Law 759.
Jan. 2, 1951.....	B–99330....	Instructions were issued for removal of exceptions taken in the payroll audit to payment of compensation in certain cases in which the positions were reallocated by administrative action in the District of Columbia, and were made effective administratively from the beginning of the current pay period.
Jan. 31, 1951.....	B–100884...	Decided that the Library could extend its contract with the United States Recording Company without advertising, in view of the well-known scarcity of materials necessary for manufacture of the machines in question as well as the apparent urgent need for them.

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